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New-York Daily Times.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Packet Ship St. Denis Foundered.

PASSENGERS ALL LOST.

OTHER WRECKS.

Information was received in this City yesterday [illegible] of the loss of the Havre packet-ship St. Denis. The ship was of Boyd & Hincken's line, and sailed hence on Friday, the 4th inst., on a trip to Havre, with a full and valuable cargo of cotton, [illegible], &c. The cargo, as we learn from the [illegible], consisted of 13,000 bushels grain, 95 bales cotton, 4,707 barrels flour, 2,118 feet maple [illegible], 21,000 pounds copper, 197 tierces rice, 75 [illegible] potash, 12,440 pounds bags, 25 cases tobacco, [illegible] bushels barley, 50 half packages tea, 35 barrels [illegible], and 50 packages sundries. A part only of the above was insured.

THE PASSENGERS.

The St. Denis sailed from this port with three cabin and [illegible] steerage passengers, as follows:

CABIN.

F. Weise and wife. Charles [illegible].

STEERAGE.

George Baker [illegible], Jake Hamboldt, [illegible], Philip L. [illegible], John Gray, Gustave [illegible], M. Jones, with mother and child.

The crew consisted of the captain, three mates, one carpenter, one steward, two cooks, twenty-one seamen, and ordinary seamen, one stewardess, and two boys, in all 33 souls, as follows:

[illegible] Follansbee, Captain.
W. G. Tufts, first Mate.
[illegible], second Mate.
Henry Gardner, third Mate.
[illegible] Smith, Carpenter.
[illegible] Davis, Steward.
[illegible] Potter, first Cook.
Richard Henry, (colored,) second Cook.
[illegible], (colored,) Stewardess.

SEAMEN.

[illegible] Smith,	Andrew Radcliffe,
James Lewis,	Frederick Lovett,
Lewis Frank,	[illegible],
J. B. Petty,	William Turner,
John Connolly,	Henry Walsh,
[illegible] McMillan,	John [illegible],
John [illegible],	Thomas Cummings,
[illegible] Wilson,	John Wilson,
[illegible] Logan,	John Thompson,
[illegible] Smith,	Walter H. [illegible],
Daniel Driskell,	Thomas Lee, (boy.)

The two boys were not registered, therefore, as [illegible], their names are unknown; they were of [illegible] parentage.

Of the above, all excepting eleven were lost. Thus far, the list of even these is incomplete, because of their immediate scattering when they obtained foothold upon the welcome shore. As far as can be ascertained, these are arrived here:

First Mate, W. G. Tufts.
Third Mate, Henry Gardner.
Seamen—Lewis Frank, Charles McSwain, Fred. [illegible], Andrew Radcliffe, Jas. [illegible], John [illegible], John Connolly, leaving one man saved whose name is unknown, supposed to be John Lockart.

Charles McSwain was shipped under the name of John Thompson, and whether the same party signed the articles and sailed is not ascertained.

THE VESSEL.

The St. Denis was a double-decked ship, which has made regular trips to and from Havre to this port during the past eight years. She has never before met with any material accident. She was built in 1848, and fitted up in handsome style as a first-class ship. She was provided with twenty-five India rubber [illegible], designed for use as life-preservers, and each being capable of containing three persons in the water. Their use was nullified by the speedy filling of the vessel. She was of 897 tons burthen, valued at [illegible], and insured for [illegible], as follows: In the Sun Mutual, $5,000; New-York, $[illegible]; and in various other companies of Wall-street, $35,000.

THE PASSENGERS.

The ship when out of this port two days foundered at about 150 miles from Sandy Hook. Great exertions were made by the Captain to save the passengers and ship, but without success, eleven of the forty-six souls only being saved. These were picked up by the captain of the ship Naples, bound to this port.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. LOVETT.

On his arrival in port, Capt. Lovett, of the ship Naples, of Bath, from Leghorn to New-York, reported himself at the Office of his consignees. He then gave an account of the wreck of the St. Denis, as he had learned it during his passage from the picked-up crew. He said as follows: I learned that the St. Denis went out of this port for Havre on Friday, 4th January; on the 6th at noon she foundered; on the 7th I saw her boat with 11 men and picked them up; they were the first and third mates with nine of the crew; they had been for thirty hours on board of a boat without provisions, excepting only one barrel of bread or biscuit; they were entirely out of water; Capt. Follansbee and all the passengers were lost; the others I brought with me, when I learned that no aid could be rendered to the ship and her contents; the boat that these men were in was badly stoved, and they only managed to keep her afloat by the use of five or six buckets, by which a constant bailing was prosecuted; for oars they had only three common whisk brushes; while for a mast was raised a single oar, on which was spread a shirt to use as a signal of distress.

THE FIRST MATE'S STATEMENT IN PROTEST.

Immediately on his arrival, the first mate, Mr. W. G. Tufts made his way to the office of Boyd & Hincken, where he entered the usual protest, wherein he describes the catastrophe as follows: After making oath as to the [illegible] of the vessel for sea-going, he goes on to say: At 1 o'clock A. M., of the 6th, the ship lay to under main spencer; the wind suddenly shifted from southeast to northwest, and blew a terrible hurricane, which knocked the ship down, filled the main deck and cabin full of water; [illegible], broke the sides out of the [illegible], stove all the boats, shifted the cargo, leaving the vessel with a heavy wind to starboard; finding that she would not come up, at 8 A. M. they cut away the mizzen mast, which they succeeded in [illegible]; the sea rolling tremendously, broke [illegible] over her; at 8 A. M. found the ship to be sinking; got out the long boat, which, although badly stoved, they succeeded in keeping afloat by constant bailing; at about 15 minutes before 12, they left the ship with all that could be persuaded to take to the boat, viz.: the ship's first mate, the third mate, and nine seamen, the Captain and passengers refusing to leave the ship, and at 12 she [illegible] and disappeared; that they continued in the boat until the 7th inst., at 5 P. M., when they were picked up by the ship Naples, from Leghorn, and brought into the port of New-York, where they arrived on this 16th day of January, 1856.

We learn that the mate stood by the ship until the bowsprit and bows were under water. She sank in fifteen minutes after she first foundered.

THE THIRD MATE'S ACCOUNT.

Henry Gardner, the third mate, on being released from ship board duty, made his way to Gallagher's boarding-house, where he took up his quarters. We saw him there in good spirits, surrounded by friends congratulating him on his happy escape. He gave us the following account:

We started from New-York at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 4th January; we had fine weather when we left here. Up till 3 or 4 o'clock on the following day this continued. Then the wind increased from the southeast; commenced shifting sail, and brought the ship under close-reefed fore and main top-sail. The wind still increased and at about 11 o'clock at night it blew heavy, and carried away the three main top-sail sheets; took in the main top-sail, furled it; took in the foretop main-sail, set the main spencer. At 12 o'clock turned out all hands to make all fast; made everything secure. At 1 o'clock the wind shifted into the northwest, blowing a heavy hurricane; carried away every top-sail sheet; took in the fore-top-sail and furled it; the ship lay under main spencer. All this time the sea was breaking over the ship badly. At 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the Captain came up and told the mate that the cabin was filled with water, and we should have to wear the ship. Tried to wear the ship, and found the fore-top main-sail was gone, having been blown away. We could not do it, so that the result was to cut away the mizzen and mainmasts, when we succeeded in wearing her round. On Sunday it blew very heavy; got the boat ready; only one [illegible] of the boats fit to launch, and that one very badly conditioned; got her out and put four men in her to bail her; got a barrel of bread; put it in the boat; the mate asked the Captain was he going in the boat; the Captain replied that it was of no use, as the boat could never live; the first mate then said, "I am going myself then, and must take my chance;" so those saved got into the boat; we took all that wanted to come; when we got into the boat the chief mate called out for any that could to come; the Captain replied that he should not leave the ship and the passengers, and that the boat was no better than the ship; hung about the vessel to induce others to come off for a few minutes; no others would come, so we shoved off out of the way of the then sinking ship; we left the ship at a quarter past twelve; we were from twelve o'clock Sunday to half past five on Monday in this state, when we were picked up by the ship Naples, from Leghorn, belonging to Bath, for New-York; when we got on board, our boat was so badly off that it was not considered to be worth taking in, so we let her drift; was well treated on board of the Naples, and was nine days in her until we got to this City, where I landed at the foot of Maiden-lane.

STATEMENT OF RADCLIFFE, A SAILOR.

Andrew Radcliffe, one of the crew, made a somewhat similar statement to us. He said: On the day after we sailed, we encountered a heavy gale, and the ship made much water, the crew being unable to work the pumps, because of the heavy sea driving them from that post. On Sunday morning the long-boat was gotten out, the other ones being almost destroyed, and, with a barrel of biscuit only, eleven of us left the ship. The Captain refused to leave saying that the ship was as safe as the boat. When we left, the ship went down in twenty minutes. On Sunday a gale blew, and at about 5 o'clock at night we saw a sail, and hailed it, but got no answer. We lay to until morning, seeing nothing to help us. At 11 A. M., Monday, a fore-and-aft schooner hove in sight, and we followed her till night. At 6 P. M. the Naples picked us up, and rendered us all possible assistance.

INCIDENTS, &c.

Captain Follansbee had sailed in command of the employ of the Company for nearly twelve years. He was considered to be an excellent, careful, but fearless seaman. Shortly before the ship went down he came to the men, and calling to them he said, "Let us have quietness, and look you all to your end, for our time is short. You had better make ready, for we cannot live." At this time, and after it, there was perfect quietness on board, and all seemed resigned to their fate, which then appeared certain. The Captain resided at Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and seven children.

The second mate leaves a wife, but no family.

The first mate (one of the saved) was struck and severely injured by the falling of the mainmast while he was in the act of cutting it down. He resides at Staten Island, whither he has gone.

Previous to the going down of the ship the carpenter brought on deck a quantity of liquor, which he offered round, but of which only one or two parties partook. Of their number was the second mate, who, drinking, was emboldened to brave the chances of swimming, in preference to taking the boat. Of course, he was lost.

Francis Weise, one of the cabin passengers, was married on New-Year's Eve, and was returning with his young wife to his fatherland, with his small accumulations. He and his bride went down clasped each in the other's arms.

J. B. Petty, one of the lost, was a brother of Hon. R. Petty, a Senator of this City. Another brother lately sailed as third mate of the William Tell. Throughout his few days' career before the mast he had endeared himself to his comrades.

John Connolly, another of the seaman saved, gave us a short account of this disastrous affair, but it contained no facts not included in the other statements.

Wrecked Vessels.

The schooner Mary Nill, bound from Norfolk to New-York, with a cargo of corn and sweet potatoes, was beached on Barnegat on the 13th. The Mary Nill was 160 tons, valued at $5,000—cargo, $3,000.

The Echo, beached at Long Branch, will probably prove a total loss.

The King Thrym will probably be a total loss. Her cargo will be saved.

The mystery of the Duque de Braganca de Lea is yet unsolved. No bodies have been found about her, and even her cargo it is impossible to guess.

The schooner Pacific will prove a total loss. She is about 109 tons burthen, and was valued at $6,000.

Ship Carrier Dove, hence for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro, prior to the 2d ult., dismasted.

Shipwrecks on the Eastern Coast.

From the Boston Courier, 16th.

The schooner vessel, before reported as having struck and gone to pieces on Sing Rock, in Light-House Channel, during the gale of Sunday morning, is supposed to be the packet-schooner Lewis, Capt. Crowell, from New-York for Boston. She was in company in the Bay, just previous to the gale, with the schooner [illegible], Capt. Baker, from New-York, which anchored below on Sunday. All of the crew of the Lewis were drowned. The shipping papers belonging to her have been picked up in the Bay by a fisherman, which leaves no doubt as to the fate of the vessel.

The Lewis was a good vessel of 135 tons burden, seven years old, and was partially insured. Her master, Capt. James Crowell, belonged in West Yarmouth. He was a smart, enterprising man, of excellent character, about thirty-four years of age, and has left a wife and child. The mate was Mr. John Carver, of Hyannis. He was unmarried, and about 28 years of age. The names of the crew are unknown. The body which drifted ashore at Hull on Monday had a paper in one of the pockets, with the name of Wm. Hewett on it. A board, with "New-York" on it, which undoubtedly came from the wreck of the Lewis, as she sailed from New-York, has drifted ashore at Hull.

Four bodies came ashore yesterday on the Great Brewster, supposed to have belonged to schooner Lewis.

Funeral of Mr. William S. Nagle.

On Monday evening last, Mr. William S. Nagle, who has been for the last six years assistant Treasurer of the Broadway Theatre, died suddenly at the early age of 26 years. On Friday and Saturday he attended to his duties, apparently in perfect health. He was indisposed on Sunday, and on Monday he was a corpse. Mr. Nagle was widely known. His urbanity and good fellowship endeared him to a host of friends.

His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 106 Leonard-street, and was very largely attended. The Eureka Lodge, F. M. A., No. 243, of which the deceased was a brother, and some members of the Mystic Lodge, were present. We noticed also many persons connected with the Broadway Theatre, and several members of the Press. Mr. Nagle was a native of New-York. His relatives, who were living in Philadelphia, arrived in town yesterday to attend the funeral. His remains were taken to the Second-street Cemetery, where they will remain for a short time, when they will be removed to Philadelphia.

The Indicted Fillibusters.

The fillibusters arrested on the Northern Light, against whom bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury on Tuesday, obtained renewals of their bail yesterday. Ogden, Hoffman, James T. Brady, Francis B. Cutting and E. C. West, have been engaged as their counsel, and it is understood that preparations will be made to bring the cases to a speedy trial. A motion is to be made to-day to discharge Dillingham, the Secretary of Col. [illegible], on the ground of his being entitled to diplomatic privileges.

No bills of indictment have yet been announced against the parties arrested on the Star of the West.

The Hudson River Railroad Accident.

The body of an unknown boy was recovered from the wreck of the Hudson River train at Spuyten Duyvel Creek on Tuesday evening. The deceased is believed to have been a boy who got on at one of the way stations without paying his fare.

The Hudson River Railroad.

The trains over the Hudson River Railroad, until further notice, run only as follows:

From New-York.—9¼ A. M. Mail, Albany; 12 M., Express, Albany; 3½ P. M., Poughkeepsie; 5 P. M., Albany Express; 5½, Peekskill.

Down.—7 A. M., Peekskill; 5 A. M., Poughkeepsie; 7¼, Albany Mail; 11 A. M., Albany Express; 5½ P. M., Albany Express.

Hudson River Railroad—A Trip from New-York.

From the Albany Register.

The passengers who left New-York in the Express train on Monday evening had a long and tedious journey. They left New-York at 5 o'clock—the train consisting of six passenger cars well filled, baggage cars, &c. On arriving at Spuyten Duyvil Creek—the scene of the disaster on Sunday night—the passengers had to leave the cars and cross the railway bridge on foot, on boards laid the entire length of the bridge. To pass a train of this length consumed much time, and added materially to the delay of the journey.

At Sing Sing much snow was encountered, and from thence to Newburgh, the depth ranged from six to ten inches, well packed to the track by a heavy crust formed by the frost. The train, drawn by four locomotives, dug its way along, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning came to a stand still within three miles of Fishkill, water having given out in all the locomotives. After filling up from the river, the train backed to Cold Spring, where the passengers procured breakfast. The train left Cold Spring at [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning, and reached the Albany Depot in the afternoon.

The passengers complain of the Conductors, in refusing to give them information as to the time the train would stop at the several stations as they were reached—thus keeping them constantly on the move from station-house to cars, as a bell rung or a whistle was blown.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Condition of the Peace Negotiations.

Probability of their Unsatisfactory Termination.

Grand Council of War to be held in Paris.

MATTERS IN THE CRIMEA.

A Squadron of the Anglo-Turkish Cavalry Defeated by the Cossacks.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Rumor of the Appointment of Pelissier as Commander of the Allied Armies.

Admiral Lyons Commander of the Allied Fleets.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Cause of the Retreat of Omar Pacha.

The Emancipation of the Serfs.

Cotton Lower—Markets Generally Dull.

Consols, 87 1-4.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The R. M. steamship America, Captain Shannon, from Liverpool on the morning of the 5th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The America reports, Jan. 5, off Holyhead, at 9:30 P. M., a steamer, supposed to be the U. S. M. steamer Baltic. Jan. 10, at 6:30 P. M., in lat. 49° 21' N., lat. 30° 30' W., spoke the brig Ann Johnson, from Greenock, bound to St. Johns, N. F., under jury topmasts, but she did not require any assistance.

Peace Negotiations.

There is nothing new of an official character with respect to the peace negotiations, but there is evidently, in quarters well informed, a growing impression that negotiations will not terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to the Representatives of Russia, at the chief Foreign Courts, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 22. In this note it is stated that Russia accepts the Third Point relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in the following sense: That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained; that no ships of war be admitted in the Black Sea, excepting those of Russia and Turkey; that the number of ships to be so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and that it be ratified by direct special treaty between these two powers, without the interference of other nations. This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmissible.

Le Nord publishes an analysis of this Circular. The circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French at a public solemnity in favor of a prompt and durable peace was at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander. Referring to the Vienna Conferences, the Circular casts upon the Allies the blame of having rendered them abortive. So long as his enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent; but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet these pacific dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point.

From the Journal des Debats.

"It is expected that the reply of Count Nesselrode will be in conformity with the declarations contained in his Circular of Dec. 22. Our correspondents at Berlin do not expect that Count Esterhazy's mission will have a successful issue. They think it very likely, however, that the Ambassador may refer to his Government, and demand new instructions before taking decisive and irrevocable steps. Nothing gives reason to believe that Russia abandons the ground upon which she has hitherto persisted in taking her stand. We are assured that she would rather incur the risks of a third campaign than do so."

The Russian propositions are already known. The circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of her enemies. When Austria and the Western Powers agreed on the conditions to be sent, they were to communicate to the other Powers what those terms were. Until these terms should have reached their destination secrecy was to be kept.

Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg on the 28th, and the next day laid the propositions before the Russian Cabinet. On the 29th Count Buol communicated to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna the terms on which the Western Powers would assent to peace, and stated that these terms were approved by Austria. The terms are those already published. Russia has made known in Nesselrode's circular her willingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to assent to the requirement of "cession of territory" to keep open the Danube.

By the phrase cession of so much territory as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube, is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chotque on the North, Salt Lake Sasyk on the South, and the River Pruth on the West. Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration.

Notwithstanding all appearances, it is strongly suspected that Austria will not take the field against Russia in the Spring unless previously assured on the active support of the Germanic Bund.

The Weser Gazette states that an additional article touching the third point has been added to the treaty of Dec. 2, between Austria, France, and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the eventual refusal of Russia to accept the third point as interpreted by Austria and the Allies.

The Prussian Court is not pleased with Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg, and Col. Manteuffel is sent to Dresden, to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western Allies. He would leave Berlin Dec. 28, proceeding also to Vienna, to deliver a reply to the letter in which Austria notified Prussia of the new measures taken at St. Petersburg.

The German Frankfort Journal learns that Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg is the result of an arrangement between the Courts of Munich and Saxony.

From Sweden the accounts are very warlike. Commanders have received instructions, marked "private," to refuse leave of absence, and to have regiments in the highest state of efficiency ere Spring. Military and naval manufactories work incessantly, and the indications are that, in accordance with the secret article of the treaty, Sweden will openly take the field with the Allies in the Spring. Sweden has on hand some millions of thalers surplus revenue, which is to be devoted to equip the Army and Navy. The Danish Government is reported to have consented to the establishment of depots of stores for the English fleet at Kiel, the fleet to rendezvous there in April.

The Crimea.

Gortschakoff reports, Dec. 16, two bodies of Cossacks defeated a strong squadron of Gen. Vivian's Anglo-Turkish Cavalry near Kertsch. The English Commander and 47 men were taken prisoners. There is nothing else new from the Crimea.

A letter from Kamiesch of the 20th ult., in the Austrian Gazette, says: According to the latest accounts from the Crimea, the Russian troops have been reinforced by a regiment of the Guard and by the Radetzky regiment of Hussars, formerly stationed at Odessa.

It is therefore evident that no want of provisions is experienced by Prince Gortschakoff.

A letter from Odessa, to the 21st ult., in the Austrian Gazette, says large bodies of troops are marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia. There is not, however, any intention of evacuating the former, as their places will be filled by other troops from the reserve and by the militia. Gen. Gortschakoff will, it is said, be replaced in the Crimea by Count Osten-Sacken. The former will resume the command of the troops in the Danube.

The Allied gun-boats which remained at Kinburn have been frozen in, and all the efforts made to release them have been hitherto fruitless.

It is rumored, but not confirmed, that Pelissier is appointed Commander of the Allied Armies, and Admiral Lyons Commander of the Allied Fleets in the East.

The Muscovite Party are striving to supersede Gortschakoff by Mouravieff in the Crimea. Menschikoff is appointed Military Governor of Cronstadt.

ASIA.

Omar Pacha has returned to Soukoum Kaleh, renouncing his intention to attack Kutais at present. The Russian General Bebutoff took possession of the defiles of Hassan Kaleh as soon as Selim Pacha retreated to Erzeroum. The greater part of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 24th ult. states that many persons had already quitted Erzeroum, fearing it would be attacked by the Russian army. These persons had sought refuge at Trebizonde.

The Invalide Russe publishes a proclamation by Gen. Mouravieff, calling the entire population of Imeritia and Mingrelia to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the Cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omar Pacha's retreat.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered the commanders of Finland in the Baltic Provinces to report means of defence to the grand Council of War in session at St. Petersburg.

Contracts are advertised for immense quantities of artillery and shot. New rifle regiments are being enrolled. Emancipation is offered as a bribe to serfs, while some of the restrictions imposed by Czar Nicholas on the nobles have been repealed.

The publication of the Austrian Concordat is prohibited in Russia, lest it should cause religious discontent.

The Czar has also issued a decree conferring on peasants the right to possess landed property in Poland. Personal serfdom is to be replaced by annual payment. Three years are allowed for the execution of the decree.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian Government has made a satisfactory explanation to the Porte respecting the seizure of Col. Turr on Ottoman Territory. Other accounts from Constantinople say that the popularity of Omar Pacha has been much diminished by reason of the failure of his present expedition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. Palmer and Greene, Bankers, at Litchfield, have failed. Their liabilities are £220,000, and their assets $180,000.

FRANCE.

Saturday, the 29th, the grand military *fête* of the entry into Paris of the regiments from the Crimea came off. Immense crowds thronged the streets.

Admiral Lyons and General Marmora are in Paris.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Sotomayor has committed suicide.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes would open January 2.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrival of the Indian mail brings interesting intelligence. A battle occurred Nov. 7, in Oude, between the Santal insurgents and the British troops, under Captain Barrow—the latter assisting the troops of the King of Oude.

Five hundred dead were left on the field, and the insurgents dispersed, but the country is yet unsettled. Martial Law has been proclaimed in the Santal District. [illegible] the Persian Gulf, to compel Persia to give up her conquest, is talked of.

The order prohibiting the export of saltpetre from India, except to England, is loudly complained of.

Chinese affairs to Nov. 15 remained unchanged.

Manila dates of the 6th of November report a dreadful occurrence. The American ship, Waverley, with Chinese laborers on board, put into Manila to bury her captain. Some trouble ensued on board, when the mate shot two or three of the Coolies and drove the rest below, then went on shore to attend the funeral of the captain. On his return the hatches were opened, when out of 450 men, 251 were dead from suffocation. The mate and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish authorities. It is reported that the American Consul declined to take cognizance of the catastrophe.

A serious difficulty has arisen at Hong Kong between Mr. Keenan, the American Consul, and the local authorities. The trouble was caused by the arrest by the British police of E. W. Nichols, Master of the American ship Reindeer, on board his ship for an assault on the carpenter, and for putting him in irons. The judgment against Nichols was a fine of $60, with $25 additional, as compensation to the carpenter. Payment was refused. Consul Keenan was present during the examination, and protested against the jurisdiction of the Court, as the affair took place on board an American ship.

The police were then proceeding to place Capt. Nichols in prison, when Mr. Keenan took him by the arm and went quickly to the harbor, took a boat and went on board the United States steamer Powhatan. The superintendent and police followed and demanded that the prisoner be given up. Capt. McCluney, of the Powhatan, replied that, without stating whether Capt. Nichols was on board the Powhatan or not, he considered the action of the Court altogether illegal, and he would not hesitate to resist by force any attempts of British authorities to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens on board of American ships.

Nichols afterwards sent the amount of the fine to the Court. He was summoned by warrant to appear and answer, but did not attend, whereon he was apprehended and committed for trial before the Supreme Court, charged with the rescue of a prisoner.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

Grand Council of War in Paris.

The Post says in the course of a few days a general Council of War is to be held at Paris, at which England will be represented by H. R. H., the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey and Sir Harry Jones, together with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Dundas. The object of this Council is to collect, to interchange, and to consider all possible information with respect to the war—but it will not be in the province of the Council to plan campaigns or to decide in the beginning of January what is to be done in April.

The Council, having deliberated fully on the important objects which will suggest themselves, will communicate the result of their labors to their respective Governments, who will discuss the questions which may be raised, and having decided they will give the necessary orders to secure the objects they may have in contemplation.

Administrative Reform in Russia.

Hamburg, Jan. 4.—The Grand Duke Constantine, as the head of the naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth. Defects and mismanagements are no longer to be glossed over. Officials disobeying this injunction are to be dismissed the service.

The papers announce the death of the Marquis of Aylesbury.

The West India Mail Packet Tyne, arrived at Southampton, had on board specie to the value of about $3,000,000. It weighed nearly eighty tons, and principally consisted of silver from Mexico.

The Daily News' city article, dated Friday evening says: "The English Stock market to-day exhibited renewed heaviness. At one period a fresh decline of ⅛ per cent. was established, but, at the close, the reduction from yesterday's final quotations did not exceed ⅛ per cent. Any tendency towards improvement is checked by the continued sales, some of which are attributed to the requirements of Government.

The prospects of the Money market are also regarded with less confidence. Pending the Czar's diplomatic reply, some disposition is still shown to support the market.

The general demand for money, to-day, was again extraordinarily active, this being the 4th of the month.

In the Stock Exchange, however, money was rather easier, at about 5 ⅌ cent. on Government securities.

At Paris, to-day, the 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes rallied about ⅛ ⅌ cent. for Money; the final quotations for the Account was slightly lower than that of yesterday. There was still some inquiry to-day for exportation. The improvement to-day in the exchange on Paris is attributed to the large amount of Australian and other gold lately remitted from this side. The heavy arrival of silver by the Tyne may have had some influence. The Corn market to-day was firmer.

A great portion of the numerous grain cargoes lately arrived have been disposed of. The Railway share market, to-day, was dull and inactive, but was generally steady in prices. One of the most interesting changes in the weekly balance-sheet of the Bank is the increase of £166,[illegible] in the Government Securities held by the Bank. This feature would be fully explained upon the presumption the Bank is assisting the Treasury to meet the heavy disbursements incidental to the season.

The falling off in the bullion is £161,820, half as much as that shown in the last return, but the movement of this item evidently continues on the adverse side, and will occasion anxiety.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. and the Brokers' Circular, quote a dull market, and a slight decline in prices, say to the extent of 1-16th on middling qualities, and ⅛th on fair. The sales of the week, which included only three business days, owing to the holidays, were restricted to 22,780 bales, of which speculators took 1,500, and exporters 1,400 bales. The sales on Friday were about 6,000 bales—the market closing dull and unsettled. The following are the quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 6⅝d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Uplands Fair, 6⅜d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Mobile Fair, 6⅜d.; Middling, [illegible]; Ordinary to good Ordinary, [illegible]; Inferior, [illegible]. The stock on hand was [illegible] bales, including [illegible] American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. [illegible] changed in price. Western Canal [illegible]; Ohio [illegible]; Philadelphia and Baltimore, [illegible]. Wheat unchanged, and in limited demand. [illegible]. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., the Brokers' and other Circulars, call Flour 6d. lower, and quote Western Canal at [illegible]; and Ohio [illegible].

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef in improved demand at rather lower rates. New extra Prime Mess sold, at retail, at 130s. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon in limited request at 52s. Lard quiet at 69s.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was rather more stringent, and Consols had declined to 87⅛@87¼ for money and account. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week to the extent of £170,000.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

Ashes steady, at [illegible] for Pearls and [illegible] for Pots. Bark dull at former rates. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Rosin steady; 5,000 bbls. sold at 4s. 6d.@[illegible]. Nothing done in Tar or Turpentine. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 34s.@35s. 6d. Rice dull and lower. Sugars had declined a trifle, and the market was dull. Coffee steady and unchanged. Molasses dull and slightly lower. Saltpetre selling at 34s.@37s. Dyewoods dull at former rates. Seal and Cod Oils quiet and unchanged. Bark steady, at 9s. Linseed closed with an active demand, at 40s. Palm in limited request at £46 10s.@£46 15s. Jute steady, at £17@£22 10s. Tea dull—prices unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote Breadstuffs generally unchanged. White Wheat, 89s.@92s.; Red, 79s.@88s. Flour, 40s.@[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Sugar closed dull. Coffee steady at former rates. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 32s. 6d.@34s. Iron [illegible], but not quotably lower; Welsh Bars, £[illegible]; Welsh Rails, £7 15s.@£[illegible]; Scotch Pig, 74s. 6d. Copper steady and unchanged.

American Securities.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote a dull market, and prices nominal. Messrs. Bell & Co. report the market wholly unchanged.

United States Sixes (div. off)	104	@ —
United States Sixes Bonds	104	@ —
Massachusetts Sterling	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pennsylvania Sterling	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pennsylvania Bonds	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Virginia Sterling	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Virginia Sixes Bonds	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Maryland Sterling Bonds	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
New-York Central Sevens	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
New-York Central Sixes	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Erie First Mortgage	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Erie Third Mortgage	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Erie Convertibles	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Erie (Fund)	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pennsylvania Central Firsts	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Illinois Central Sevens	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Illinois Freelands	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

Liverpool Freights.

Market steady, and quotations generally unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence.

PER STEAMER AMERICA.

[illegible]

Sailed for Boston—31st, Moultrie, from Liverpool; 1st, Radiant, from Glasgow.

Sailed for Charleston—29th, Betsy Laura, from Gangemouth; Jan. 1, Gifford, from Leith.

Sailed for Apalachicola—Jan. 1, May Queen, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—30th, Elizabeth, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—31st, [illegible], Blanchard, from Newport; 26th, Florentine, from Barcelona; 30th, Huntress, from Flushing; Boynton, from Havre. Jan. 1st, Fides, from Antwerp; Judith, from Liverpool; 2d, Margaret Pollock, from Bristol.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Notice to Bores.

Won't some enterprising plaster man take reduced copies of Mozier's statue of "Silence," and offer for sale at the editorial rooms of our City newspapers. Be it known unto all bores that of all impertinent boring none is so intolerable as coming into an editor's room, where from one to a score are busy at their work, and talking aloud on indifferent matters. Please, good bores, when you come on no business whatever, keep your mouths shut; but if you do open them, above all things don't whistle an air from "Rigoletto."

A Banquet to John B. Gough.

We learn from the Providence Tribune that thirty merchants and temperance men of New-York have invited Mr. Gough to a banquet at Niblo's Saloon on the 14th of February, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Six hundred gentlemen and ladies are expected to sit at the table, where there will be, beside other good things, good music and speaking. Any person who may wish to procure one or more seats, can do so on application to Rev. John Marsh. The tickets are to be three and five dollars for a gentleman and lady.

LONG ISLAND.

Michael Gorman.

This individual, now in Kings County Jail under sentence of death for killing the brothers Johnson, will be executed on the 18th inst., unless the Executive should interfere. Gorman's counsel feel confident, however, that his sentence will be commuted, or another respite granted.

The Confidence Game.

An individual in Brooklyn, not yet arrested, has been quite successful of late by forging the name of Dr. George J. Bennett. He presents a note, purporting to be signed by Dr. B., to some of his brother physicians, asking for the loan of a small sum of money to pay a note, and in this way several have been imposed upon.

☞ The semi-annual exhibition of the pupils of St. James School will take place at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening.

Adventures of a Ferry-Boat.

The Fulton ferry-boat Union became embedded in a large mass of ice yesterday, about 11 A. M., and drifted up the river into Wallabout Bay, near the foot of South Tenth-street, Brooklyn, where the passengers were landed on the ice, after remaining on board till 4 o'clock. They made their way to shore with safety. The horses and carts on board were taken off on the arrival of the boat at her slip, some time afterwards, having succeeded in extricating herself from her ice-bound condition.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad Delays.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., the first through-train from Hackettstown, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, reached Jersey City, which had arrived in forty-eight hours. The obstruction was between Dover and Hackettstown, where two locomotives, in endeavoring to force their way through a snow bank, were, on Monday, thrown down an embankment. One of the locomotives was entirely wrecked.

Female Pickpocket.

On Tuesday afternoon a female pickpocket was detected picking the pocket of a woman who was crossing the Jersey City Ferry, who lost by the operation $30 50. The accused is a German woman. The money was not found upon her person. It is believed that she gave it to an accomplice, there being two women in her company at the time. She was committed to jail to await trial, if indicted.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

Fellow-Citizens—In the discharge of the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, I submit an account of the financial condition of the State, its various institutions and interests, together with such remarks, suggestions and recommendations as seem to me necessary and appropriate for your consideration.

FINANCES.

The total amount charged upon the General Fund Revenue, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1855, was $[illegible]. The receipts (exclusive of a temporary loan to the Treasury of $187,000) were $[illegible], showing a deficiency of $[illegible] 51, to which add the [illegible] existing at the close of the previous fiscal year, $279,054 36, and there is an actual deficiency in the revenue of the General Fund on the 30th of September, 1855, of $[illegible]. Through the continued deficiency of the Canal Revenue, the General Fund has not, during the last fiscal year, received any part of the $200,000 appropriated by the Constitution, out of the surplus revenues of the Canals, to the support of Government. The debt of the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year was $[illegible] 87.

The capital of the School Fund was $[illegible], being an increase of $[illegible] during the year. Its revenue amounted to $[illegible]. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund was $[illegible], its revenue $[illegible]. The capital of the Literature Fund was $[illegible]; its revenue $[illegible]. The amount of the [illegible] and General Fund of the [illegible] was $[illegible].

The amounts of the several Sinking Funds on the 30th day of September last for the redemption of the debts created by the loan of the credit of the State to various Railroad Companies, are as follows: Auburn and Rochester Railroad, $[illegible]; the Tonawanda Railroad, $[illegible]; the Long Island Railroad, $[illegible]; and the Tioga Coal, Iron-mining and Manufacturing Company, $[illegible]; in all, $[illegible].

The contingent debts of the State on account of the several Railroad Companies, are as follows:

Auburn and Rochester	[illegible]
Auburn and Syracuse	[illegible]
Tonawanda	[illegible]
Long Island	[illegible]
Schenectady and Troy	[illegible]
Tioga Coal, &c.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

From the report of the Comptroller, which will soon be laid before you, you will not only gather specific details concerning the finances of the State but also valuable suggestions in relation to their administration.

CANALS.

The receipts of the State Canals from tolls, rent of surplus waters, and interest on current Canal revenues during the past fiscal year, amounted to $2,639,792 12, and the aggregate expenditures for collection, superintendence and repairs amounted to the sum of $[illegible], leaving a surplus revenue of $[illegible], sufficient to meet the requisitions of the Constitution for the Canal Debt Sinking Fund of $1,300,000, and the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund of $[illegible], but not sufficient to meet any part of the other requirements of the Constitution for interest on the late loans for the enlargement, and appropriations towards a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the principal of such loans. In anticipation of this deficiency, provision was made for such appropriations, or at least a portion of them, out of the tax to be collected during the current fiscal year. I deemed it my duty at the last session of the Legislature to call the attention, by special message, to the financial exigences of the Canals, and their inability to meet the constitutional charges upon them. To the recommendations and suggestions of that message I have little to add. The causes which at that time had led to largely diminished receipts in the Canal revenues, continued to operate with full force during the greater part of the remainder of that fiscal year. Some of these causes, such as the great scarcity of produce in the West, were of a temporary character.

Abundant harvests and increased productions in the West seeking an Eastern market, have already happily influenced the receipts of the current fiscal year, and promise largely to augment its revenues. The Canal tolls for the navigable season of 1855 amounted to the sum of $[illegible], being about $61,000 increase on the amount received in 1854. For the four months ending with the month of November, 1855, the excess of Canal tolls, over those of the corresponding months of 1854, was $[illegible] 80. It is not probable, however, that the increased revenue of the current fiscal year will be sufficient to meet the constitutional charges upon them, increased as they have been during the present fiscal year by the additional appropriation of $400,000 required by the Constitution to be set apart toward the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Canal debt, and also for the additional interest of the loans taken under the provisions of the Constitution, for the enlargement and completion of the Canals. It will remain for you to provide the means to meet such deficiency. It may be proper to add that the embarrassment in relation to the deficiency in the revenues of the Canals does not arise from any inability on the part of the Canals to pay the debt created for their construction, but from the limited period allowed them to do so by the Constitution.

The Constitution limits State Loans to eighteen years; and has made appropriations out of the revenues upon that basis only. This limitation is altogether too small, and creates an annual charge upon the revenues, beyond the ability of the Canals to meet. It appears to me that an extension of the time for the ultimate payment of the debt, and a diminution of the annual charges to correspond with such extension, would greatly relieve the revenues of the Canals, lessen the charges and direct taxes upon the people, and enable the Canals to do what they are competent to do—take care of themselves and pay all debts incurred in their construction.

An amendment of the Constitution to accomplish such a purpose deserves your serious consideration.

There has been during the last fiscal year, a diminution of $[illegible] in the current expenditures for collection, superintendence and repairs, as compared with the preceding year. This is an improvement in the right direction, and indicates a determination on the part of the disbursing officers to consult a wise economy in the expenditure of the public funds. The contract system for the repairs of the Canals has proved so successful, that the late Canal Board has wisely, under the direction of the last Legislature, directed and provided for its adoption upon all the completed sections of the enlarged and the lateral Canals.

The work of enlarging and completing the Canals is progressing with as much rapidity as practicable in view of the amount of the annual appropriations. The work has been let upon terms very advantageous to the State, and there is great cause for congratulation in the prospect of their speedy and economical completion.

The six per cent. loan of $[illegible] for enlargement purposes issued during the last fiscal year was taken at a premium of $[illegible]. The premiums arising from this and the previous loans for the enlargement have been invested, as required by law and the spirit of the Constitution, to accumulate for final appropriation towards the completion of the enlargement, and to supply in part at least, any deficiency that may exist after the expenditure of the loans provided for in the late amendment of the Constitution.

In the month of June a loan for $[illegible] was issued for the redemption of the Canal revenue certificates, and taken at a premium of $[illegible]. Since the close of the last, and during the present fiscal year, a further enlargement loan of $1,250,000 has been issued, at a premium of $204,511 50.

A loan of $[illegible], issued upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to pay $[illegible] of Canal stock falling due on the 1st day of January, 1856, and to meet deficiencies in the Sinking Fund under article seven of the Constitution, has been recently made, at only five per cent. [illegible], and [illegible] premium realized thereon.

The facility with which the preceding loans have been made, and the large premiums received, show not only that the credit of the State is unimpaired, but that the prospect of the early completion of the Canals has greatly strengthened it. For details in relation to the finances of the Canals, the amount of work contracted thereon, and their present condition, you are particularly referred to the several reports of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of the Auditor of the Canal Department, of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and of the Canal Commissioners, which will be submitted at an early day.

RAILROADS.

There are now in active operation in this State, [illegible] miles of Railroads, including [illegible]. The whole amount expended in their construction and equipment exceeds [illegible]

… been transported on the several Railroads in the State, during the past year, [illegible] passengers, and 3,617,207 tons of freight. The total cost of operating these roads was $11,310,071 [illegible], and their earnings [illegible].

The large amount of capital invested in these [illegible] economists and legislators. The necessity of wise laws regulating these interests, and a proper supervision [illegible] a matter of serious consideration.

The Legislature, therefore, at its last session, enacted a law creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and defining their powers and duties. This Board is composed of one person appointed by the Governor and Senate, one elected by the Directors of the various Railroad Corporations, and the State Engineer and Surveyor, who is elected by the people. The Board thus appointed insures in its [illegible] representation of all the railroad interests in the State. Like the Banking Department, this Board is maintained by the different [illegible] it is appointed to supervise, and does [illegible]. The Annual Report of the Commissioners will soon be laid before you [illegible] details of the [illegible] periods of their operations, and much valuable information [illegible] will give such consideration [illegible] as their importance demands.

[illegible] the details of the condition of the Banks of [illegible] State [illegible] the annual report of the [illegible] Banking Department. From [illegible] it will appear that, during the last fiscal year [illegible] Banking Associations and [illegible] Individual Bankers [illegible] Of such Associations [illegible] under the provisions of chapter [illegible] of the laws of 1855 [illegible] Banking Associations and [illegible] Individual Bankers have given notice [illegible] their business, and [illegible] their securities upon the surrender of [illegible] their circulating notes.

The whole amount of circulating notes issued to Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1855, was [illegible], for the redemption of which there [illegible] held by the Superintendent, securities as required by law, amounting to the sum of $[illegible]. The amount of unregistered circulating notes issued to Banks incorporated by special acts, and whose charters have not expired, was on the 30th day of September last, $11,290,235. At the same date the aggregate amount of the outstanding circulation of Banks incorporated by special act, whose charters had previously expired, was [illegible].

On the 30th day of September, 1855, there was a balance of money in the Treasury belonging to the Safety Fund, of $[illegible]. Of contributions [illegible] several [illegible] Safety Fund Banks [illegible] and Mortgages held on account [illegible] the sum of $13,868 82, amounting [illegible] the sum of $139,091 93, besides the balance of unavailable assets of the City Bank of Buffalo. The total amount of outstanding and unredeemed Bank Fund Stock, issued on the credit of the Bank Fund, to meet the liabilities of the Fund, on account of the debts of broken Safety Fund Banks, was on the 30th of September last $424,961 30, of which amount $63,550 matures and is redeemable on the 1st day of February next, and will be promptly paid out of the cash in the Treasury belonging to the Fund.

If no failures occur in the existing Safety Fund Banks, it is anticipated that the Fund, with the future contributions to be made to it, will be sufficient to meet all such stock thus charged upon the credit of the Fund.

The Banks have uniformly preserved their faith to the public, and justly enjoy the increased confidence of the people. The high premiums on the stocks taken as a security for their circulating notes, and a rigid scrutiny into mortgages when taken as a part of such security, serve in a great measure to check banking except as a legitimate business. Our Banks, with few exceptions, are local institutions, confining their business as the [illegible] contemplated, to their neighborhoods.

[illegible] any attempt to introduce a [illegible] class of securities as a basis for [illegible] than those now received, fearing that [illegible] circulating Banks [illegible] spring into existence, to the detriment of [illegible] institutions and to the peril of our [illegible] system, and the danger of the [illegible].

The frequent and sudden expansions and contractions of the currency in the City of New-York occasion serious embarrassment and onerous sacrifices. In this manner, and in the absence of any [illegible] monetary necessity, the various business interests of our commercial metropolis are deranged and crippled. This evil is supposed to arise from the employment by banks of large amounts of their capital in "call loans" to brokers and capitalists, upon stock securities. This abstraction of banking facilities from Commerce and Manufactures, drives the merchant and mechanic into the street, where they are compelled to pay from one to two per cent. a month for money, which the favored borrower obtains "on call" at the rate of six per cent. per annum. It is suggested that a law restraining Banks from making loans on the hypothecation of stocks, beyond a reasonable per centage of their capital, would, by compelling these institutions to resume their legitimate functions, place banking facilities within the reach of the industrial and producing classes, and thereby promote the general welfare.

SCHOOLS.

The amount of school moneys apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the current year is $1,110,000; of which $800,000 are derived from a general tax, $165,000 from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, and $145,000 from the income of the Common School Fund.

The amount reported as having been expended for the payment of Teachers' wages for the year 1854, was $2,901,411 25; for Libraries, $55,216 81; for School-house sites, School-houses and Fuel, $[illegible] 56—total, $3,230,618 02. The amounts of money raised by tax in those districts where Free Schools are maintained, and the amounts raised by rate-bill are not separately stated; but it is certain that the former considerably preponderate.

The number of school districts reported is 11,748. The number of children of suitable age to draw public money is 1,238,957. There have been 900,532 in attendance upon the District Schools—in Academies under the supervision of the Regents of the University, 36,734—in colored Schools, 5,946—and 53,784 in unincorporated private schools; in all 996,378—leaving 235,554 not in attendance at any place of instruction, if we except the students in the several Colleges.

The non-attendance may therefore be set down at one-fifth. It is likely, however, that if the age of six was substituted for four years, as the minimum period, this proportion would be greatly reduced.

The number of volumes in the district libraries is reported at 1,105,970.

The number of school-houses is 11,028, of which 9,364 are framed buildings, 715 of brick, 576 of stone, and 381 of logs.

Defects in our Public School policy, and the legislation necessary to remedy them, will demand your earnest attention. A modification that shall secure greater economy of the public treasure, and an extension of the system to ALL THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE, seems to me obviously necessary. Particular attention should be directed to the Academies now deriving a revenue from the Literature Fund. I would suggest that a Board of Commissioners be appointed to visit them, examine their [illegible] ascertain to what extent they have complied with the regulations prescribed by the [illegible] Board of Regents, and report the results of the [illegible] to the Legislature at its next session. [illegible] regard our School system as complete [illegible] it shall extend free academical instruction to every child residing in the State [illegible].

[illegible] by placing all the schools in [illegible] under the control of a Board of Education [illegible] with the duty of general superintendence [illegible] suitable text and library books [illegible] apparatus, grading the [illegible] in each town Academical [illegible] Schools, whenever a majority [illegible] shall deem it proper; or the [illegible] of Education in adjacent towns may combine [illegible] where the territory is [illegible] the [illegible] of a single town are inadequate to the purpose. This policy would remove the objection which is now urged, that the masses have no direct interest in the welfare of institutions imparting academical instruction. The benefit of such instruction would be offered to all the children of the State.

In relation to the subject of supervision, I repeat the suggestions made in my former Annual Message. The existing method does not answer the purposes for which it was designed. The system of supervision established about fifteen years since, [illegible] has been so modified as to render it powerless to attain its end. In 1847, the Legislature abolished the office of County Superintendent, at the instance of many of the Boards of Supervisors. Of the wisdom of that step there are various opinions. It would, however, be inexpedient to attempt a revival of the office. The like abolition of the office of Town Superintendent, and the creation, in its stead, of Boards of Education, I doubt not, would command the approval of the people, and secure more satisfactory results, in general supervision and economical administration. These Boards of Education should be required to report annually to the Supervisors of their respective counties, and also to the Department of Public Instruction, the number and condition of the Schools, the number of children residing in the towns, the number actually attending School, the salaries of the teachers, and other expenses incurred in the support of Schools.

The present system of making Annual Reports seems to be very objectionable. The abstracts furnished for years past to the State Department of Public Instruction by the Clerks of the several counties, have been incomplete and unreliable. The labor of making these reports, which is imposed upon the County Clerk, is foreign to the regular duties of his office, and is often performed in a manner that indicates great want of interest in it. Under such circumstances, it is not possible for the State Superintendent to have correct statistics for the use of the Legislature. As an evidence of the inaccuracy of this information, I will state that the number of school-houses in the State returned to the Department of Public Instruction, greatly exceeds the number in the census returns in the office of the Secretary of State; and yet these incorrect returns form the basis upon which the Apportionment is made of a third of the public moneys.

I would recommend that all payments from the School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, and the Annual State Tax for School purposes, amounting in all to about $1,110,000, be placed under the control of Commissioners, to be called Commissioners of the School Funds, and to be composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Comptroller, and the Treasurer; that it be made subject in all cases to their order, to be paid only on drafts by the Supervisors or the Regents of the University, with the proper vouchers. This would insure greater safety in the custody and employment of those moneys. Such a modification of the law, therefore, as would place the disbursement of the School Funds in the Boards of Supervisors, who are the proper custodians of the interests of the people in the towns, seems to me peculiarly desirable.

I would also suggest the expediency of making the schools of the State entirely free. Twice when this question has been submitted to the people, they [illegible] by a large majority in its favor.

There is evidently a growing repugnance to the rate-bill system, and it is now time that the subject of its final abolition was fully discussed. The imposition of an additional tax for the maintenance of public schools for a given time, not less than eight months, to be assessed upon the several towns in conformity with the recommendation of their respective Boards of Education, would supply all the means requisite for schools during each year. If, instead of school districts as now organized, it should be left discretionary with the educational officers of each town to establish schools whenever necessary, in different localities in the town, it would be far easier to disburse the school moneys equitably than under the present arrangement, where districts are formed of different sizes, and with no general regulation as to population or available resources. This policy has been adopted in several States with decided advantage. The interminable controversies between School Districts, the adjudication of which occupies so large a proportion of the attention of the State Superintendent, and which seem every year to become more numerous, more bitter, and more mischievous, would be obviated. A more equitable division of the school moneys, greater economy in their application, and the convenience of the public, would be effected.

It will devolve upon you to consider whether some changes in the instructional arrangements of the State Normal School may not be required. The introduction of a department to impart a knowledge of the principles of agriculture, would do much toward meeting the demand for instruction in that art which is the basis of all wealth and national greatness. Every consideration of policy and economy requires that Agriculture should be taught in our public schools. The establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture in the Normal School seems to me advisable. Its propriety is commended to your consideration.

It may be necessary to inquire whether the objects contemplated in founding that Institution are fully carried out in its educational course, and particularly whether the pupils instructed are actually employed as teachers. The number of graduates exceeds eight hundred, and the Legislature ought to be informed how many of these are still engaged in that profession. It has been suggested that the expensiveness of living in a city deters many worthy young persons from entering the school, and that its removal to some other locality where this difficulty will be obviated, would tend to secure the bestowment of the bounty of the State to its legitimate purposes. In Massachusetts, where several Normal Schools are established and sustained by legislative appropriations, care has been taken to locate them at places where the means of living are not too expensive for the more indigent pupils. Whether any change in this respect should be made in our State, I submit to your consideration.

Since the State Library has been under the charge of the Regents of the University, large additions have been made to it of great value and interest. The number of volumes has been increased from ten thousand to nearly forty thousand. A new catalogue is now in preparation and will be published during the present year.

The usual appropriation is, however, so limited that after making the necessary purchases for the Law Department, the remainder falls much below the requirements for other objects. I commend this institution to your liberality.

STATE PRISONS AND JAILS.

Considerable improvement has been made in the management of the State Prisons during the past year. The number of convicts at the close of the year, compared with its beginning, shows a decrease of eighty-nine.

The total number in all the State Prisons on the 30th November, 1855, was 1,905, viz.: At Sing Sing, 987; Auburn, 687; Clinton, 231.

The total expenditures of the three Prisons for the year ending November 30, 1855, amount to $228,348 24. The earnings for the same period amount to $196,280 29. The expenditures have decreased $86,300 57, and the earnings have increased $11,959 01, compared with the preceding year.

At Sing Sing the earnings were	$90,904 71
At Sing Sing the expenditures were	116,704 81
At Auburn the earnings were	74,903 40
At Auburn the expenditures were	67,768 66
At Clinton the earnings were	[illegible]
At Clinton the expenditures were	43,851 77

In my last message, I took pleasure in renewing the recommendation of my predecessor, that a portion of the earnings of the convicts in the State Prisons be laid aside as a provision for themselves after the expiration of their terms of punishment, or be devoted to the relief of the families of such as had families to support during their confinement. Subsequent reflection and observation has confirmed my views of the humanity and the policy of that proposed amendment of our penal system. It would improve the discipline of the prisons, stimulate the labor of the convicts, and alleviate their condition upon their restoration to society. That it would be instrumental in removing the inducement to recently discharged convicts to commit crimes against property, is apparent. I again urge upon your consideration this measure of humanity, justice and policy.

By the Act of 1847, in relation to prisons, the county jails were placed under the supervision of the Inspectors, but a subsequent Act relieved them of this duty, and the jails are now subject to no uniform system of management or inspection. It is alleged that much of the discipline of our State Prisons is made necessary by the evil habits acquired by the convicts while awaiting trial in the county jails. I commend the subject to your action.

The experience of the past year has deepened my conviction of the necessity of some legal provision that shall relieve the Executive of a portion of the burden now devolved upon him by the examination of appeals for pardon or commutation of punishment. These appeals have multiplied to an embarrassing extent; and their proper examination, with the facts requisite to an understanding of their merits, and the correspondence, and personal interviews incident to each case, engross almost the entire time and attention of the Executive. I therefore repeat the suggestion contained in my former annual Message, that greater discretionary power in the graduation of penalties be given to Judges, thus securing a more equitable administration of justice than can be obtained under the present arbitrary restrictions. Not a few of the appeals now made to Executive clemency are predicated upon the disproportion existing between the actual offence and the penalty—a difficulty which would be in a good degree remedied by the exercise of that judicial discrimination which I have suggested. Relief might also be had by the creation, by law, of an officer upon whom, in connection with the Executive, should devolve the duty of examining the cases presented for clemency.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The number of boys in the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, at the commencement of the last year, was 205. The present number is 277. During the Summer, the number ranged from 270 to 290. The estimated value of their labor during the year is about $11,000. The new wing, for the erection of which an appropriation was made during the legislative session of 1854, has been completed, furnished, and is now in use. It supplies dormitories for 150 boys, in addition to those in the other two wings of the House, a school-room with class-rooms adjoining, and additional shop-room in the basement. The expense of its erection, it is believed, will be covered by the appropriation made for that purpose. The Institution now has accommodations for about 400 boys. Its conditions and necessities will be more fully explained in the Report of the Managers, which will be laid before you. It will appear from that, that an appropriation of about $10,000, to supply the deficiency of former appropriations, to meet current expenses, will be required to relieve the Institution from embarrassment.

The House of Refuge in New-York continues to present its usual satisfactory results. The institution has been now for more than a year in the occupation of the new premises erected for it on Randall's Island. The site is a beautiful and healthful one, and the buildings are well adapted to the purpose of their erection. A more thorough system of classification of juvenile offenders has been attempted, but cannot be accomplished until the completion of the buildings designed for the separate accommodation of girls. During the past year, the foundation of the House intended for females has been laid, and the building for their industrial occupations inclosed. The number of inmates of the Refuge it is estimated will be five hundred and fifty during the Winter. About four hundred of both sexes have been received since the first of January last, and three hundred have been indentured. The institution, as at present arranged, is nearly full; but the withdrawal of the girls, on the completion of the House designed for their accommodation, will afford additional room for at least three hundred. It will then be the largest, and, I trust, one of the best, reform schools in the country. During the thirty years of the existence of this institution, about six thousand delinquents have received the benefits of its discipline. At least three-fourths of these, it is believed, have been permanently rescued from a vicious career. No further argument is needed to demonstrate the value of our Houses of Refuge, and the wisdom of the policy which established and sustains them.

ASYLUMS.

It would be unworthy of a great Commonwealth to neglect to make adequate provision for the care of its insane. New-York has heretofore done her duty to humanity in this regard. But her population has increased, without an increase of her provision to shelter and subject to discipline and treatment the deranged. One hundred and sixty-seven applications for admission to the Utica Asylum during the last year were made in vain. There was not room to receive them. In order to make places for recent cases, thirty-four inmates of the establishment during that time were discharged not cured and not improved. Nearly one thousand insane persons are now confined in the different County Poorhouses of our State. In too many of these the afflicted languish wretchedly, without the chance of a cure. In nearly all of them their treatment is simple imprisonment. Their helplessness and destructiveness make their confinement, in most cases, more painful than that of criminals. Generous and creditable as has been the provision made by New-York for her insane, it is manifestly inadequate. I earnestly recommend to you to make provision for the construction of a new Asylum.

The institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb deserves your favorable consideration. The present number of pupils is [illegible], of whom 218 are beneficiaries of the State. The funds obtained from the sale of the property previously acquired, have been applied to the payment, in part, of the recently purchased premises, and for the construction of suitable buildings. The directors not being able to complete their improvements, an appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, upon the condition that no application should be made for further assistance. That appropriation proved to be inadequate. The directors will doubtless be controlled by the restriction which accompanied it, but it is worthy of your serious consideration whether a purely benevolent institution, incorporated and mainly supported by the State, and possessed of valuable property, in the title of which the State holds control, should remain in an embarrassed condition for want of means to accomplish the charitable object for which it was established.

The education of the Blind has become a part of the policy of every civilized State. Its institution marked an era in the progress of Humanity. New-York, for a quarter of a century, has been foremost in the discharge of her duty in this respect. The results of her labors are of the most practical and encouraging kind. One hundred and sixty pupils are now taught in the New-York Institution for the Blind. These all receive a sound English education, such as is acquired in our public schools, and are trained in various mechanical arts, to give them the means of support. The more important of these are the manufacture of carpets, mats, mattresses, baskets, band-boxes, plain sewing, and piano tuning. The study and practice of music constitute a large part of the course of instruction.

The graduates of the Institute are found in every part of the State, as mechanics, merchants, musicians, teachers and manufacturers. A number have found a demand for their services in kindred schools springing up in other States—and a few are retained at the Institute, to serve as teachers.

During the past year, the Institution has been remarkably exempt from sickness, and entirely so from mortality.

The Asylum for Idiots has, during the past year, been removed to the new building erected for its use near the city of Syracuse. This has been completed in general accordance with the plans submitted in the report of the Trustees to the last Legislature, and is a commodious structure.

The number of pupils at present enjoying its benefits is eighty. Applications for the admission of more are awaiting the action of the Trustees, and will be decided so soon as the resources of the institution shall justify it. It appears, by the returns of the late census, that a large number of idiots, of a teachable age, are still unprovided with the means of education. A moderate annual increase, by the Legislature, of the income of the Asylum, would enable its Trustees to discharge the duties of humanity to these unfortunates.

The want of some responsible general supervision of the various benevolent institutions receiving aid from the State is seriously felt. A bill for this purpose was considered at the last session of the Legislature, but failed to become a law. I commend the subject to your attention.

EMIGRATION.

The number of Emigrants landed at the port of New-York during the year just closed, is 136,233. During the year 1854 the number was 319,223. This falling off has caused a corresponding reduction in the receipts of the Commissioners of Emigration. While, therefore, the Commissioners were burdened with the support of the sick and destitute arriving the preceding year, their diminished revenue during the last season has occasioned serious embarrassments. The length and severity of the Winter of 1855, and the high prices paid for all the necessaries of life, not only increased the number of emigrants requiring aid, but added largely to the expenses of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners within the past year, have entered vigorously upon a system of economy and retrenchment. The inmates of their various institutions were largely reduced in numbers. The Medical Department was reorganized, and further improvements are contemplated. The general superintendence was changed, and all supernumeraries were discharged. In these efficient reforms, as in their unselfish devotion to the laborious duties of their office, the Commissioners of Emigration earn their only reward—the approbation of their fellow citizens.

The indebtedness of the Commissioners, from the causes stated, will probably require legislative relief. It should be remembered that the money to purchase the land on Ward's and Randall's Islands, to erect thereon expensive and noble structures, to maintain the inmates, and to return to the counties the sums expended for the support of emigrants, has all been derived from the emigrants themselves. Since the passage of the law creating the Board of Commissioners, our own citizens have been relieved from the burden of supporting sick and destitute emigrants. You will, I trust, be prepared to consider favorably such application as may be made for the temporary pecuniary relief of the Board of Emigrant Commissioners.

Foreign Emigration is an element of national prosperity, the importance of which we are not likely to overestimate. The strangers come to us rich in what we most need, the ability and the disposition to labor. Their labor enters immediately into every department and branch of our industry. From England and France come artisans whose skill and experience enable us to compete successfully with the manufactories and workshops of the Old World. Northern Europe supplies us with thrifty and industrious tillers of the soil. Ireland sends us laborers, without whose bone and sinew our country would not now rejoice as it does in more Canal Navigation and more miles of Railroad than have been constructed by any other nation. To emigration we are largely indebted for the early settlement, the rapid development, and the rising greatness of the Western States. If our citizens realized how directly their own individual prosperity springs from the manual labor of emigrants, or even reflected how indispensable are their services to our domestic comfort, they would be less solicitous to "pass laws to prevent the population of these States, to obstruct the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, and to refuse to pass others to encourage their migration hither."

In pursuance of a law of the last Legislature the Commissioners designated Castle Garden for the Landing Depot of all emigrants arriving at the port of New-York. Through [illegible] persevering opposition from classes of persons interested, for a series of years, in extortions and frauds alike oppressive [illegible] and discreditable to our State, the Commissioners, sustained by the City authorities and the Courts, are now working out, with eminent success, the beneficent objects contemplated. The Garden affords ample, convenient and grateful shelter and protection to the tens of thousands of strangers heretofore cast upon the open wharves to be preyed upon by the runners, brokers and others, who were the more successful by reason of speaking the languages, and claiming to be the countrymen and friends of the emigrants.

The different railroad and steamboat companies supply tickets to Emigrants, within the Garden, at their regular and published rates of fare. Information required either to guide or facilitate their course or promote their interests, is furnished by the Commissioners or their employees. Such as are disappointed either in meeting friends or remittances on their arrival, find a temporary home in the Garden, or are assisted to their destinations. The favorable location and peculiar advantages of Castle Garden have fortunately enabled the Commissioners to perfect their arrangements for the protection of Emigrants, and its designation is justly regarded as a wise and enlarged measure of economy and humanity.

QUARANTINE.

The prevalence of a fearful epidemic during the past Summer and Autumn, in the cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk, in Virginia, filled the public mind with sadness, and excited serious apprehensions that, in its progress, the scourge might reach our own commercial emporium. Happily, these apprehensions were not realized, yet the opinion has been expressed by eminent medical authority that, with the approach of another Summer, that disease will reappear in more northern latitudes. Whatever value may be attached to this opinion, all will concur in the importance of vigilantly guarding the public health. If the authorities are not already clothed with powers adequate to this end, ample ones should be conferred. The public health should be subsidiary to no other interest, for on that all others are ultimately dependent. "The pecuniary loss sustained in a hundred years by quarantine restrictions upon commerce could not equal the ruin and desolations of a single year of pestilence."

The expenses imposed upon commerce by a strict enforcement of our Quarantine laws, are greatly enhanced by the dilapidated condition of the structures erected by the Federal Government upon the Quarantine Grounds.

These structures must be thoroughly repaired before they will be suitable for the storage of infected cargoes while under Quarantine. The administration of the [illegible] Congress so as not to interfere with our Quarantine regulations, cannot be secured unless these repairs are made. I therefore submit to your consideration the propriety of instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure an appropriation for this purpose.

AGRICULTURE.

The Legislature of 1853 granted a charter for an Agricultural College to be connected with an experimental farm. Application will be made to you to aid the endowment of this institution, with money from the public treasury. The great value to a State of intelligent agriculture, and the importance of improving our knowledge and practice of this most dignified art, with the aids of modern science applicable to it, induce me to recommend you to grant that application, and with liberal measure. The diminution of the cost of raising the food of the people of this State, and the increase of the productiveness of its farms, are considerations upon which it is not necessary to dwell. Economical farming in New-York seems to require Governmental aid in making a knowledge of chemistry as applied to agriculture, cheaply accessible to all who till the soil. Arbitrary Governments in Europe have by public instructions popularized this knowledge. Republican New-York surely can afford to do so.

SALT MANUFACTURE.

The salt manufacture at Syracuse, during the past year, has been prosperous. The number of bushels inspected amounts to six millions, which is an increase of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels over the year 1854. New works are being added to the salines, to meet the increasing demand for both coarse and fine salt, and it is confidently anticipated that the product of the coming year will reach nearly seven millions of bushels. The revenue which arises from the moderate duty of one cent per bushel on this amount, will be amply sufficient to support and extend the works belonging to the State at these springs.

MILITARY.

The reports of the Adjutant-General and Inspector-General show a gratifying improvement in the spirit and discipline of the uniformed militia of the State. The law of 1847 has fully accomplished its objects of securing to the State the service of a small, but effective military force, and relieving the great body of those liable to military duty from an indirect tax, which was the more burdensome, because productive of no useful result.

I recommend, with the concurrence of the above-named officers, and the Commissary-General, the sale of the New-York Arsenal, and the adjacent land belonging to the State. This property is situated between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, and embraces about ten acres; on which also is located a powder magazine. They form part of the new Central Park, and the sale will probably be required to enable the citizens of New-York to derive the advantages from the Park they are entitled to expect. The continuance of the Arsenal there, and particularly the powder magazine, will stand in the way of necessary improvements. The Commissary-General estimates that more than a quarter of a million of dollars would be realized from the sale, which sum it is proposed to appropriate in part to the erection of an Armory in the City of New-York; the purchase of the United States Arsenal at Rome; the erection of an Arsenal at Buffalo; and the improvement of the one at Albany; leaving, after such expenditure, about $100,000 to be paid into the Treasury. The arms in the [illegible] of the First Division will always be amply sufficient for the ordinary use and defence of the City of New-York, and the location of the balance of the State arms at Albany, Rome, and Buffalo, will lessen the expense of distribution, and also the time required therefor. It is, moreover, advisable that the Commissary-General's office should be at Albany, now that all the arms and equipments used by the militia, are owned and distributed by the State.

CRIMINAL CODE.

The criminal laws of our State need amendments and additions, to suppress old abuses and meet new offences. The extension of the principle of association, has led to frequent frauds in the organization of corporations. These offences should be summarily dealt with, particularly those of fraudulent companies to insure against loss by fire. They inflict wide-spread injury. New safeguards seem to be needed for the faithful administration of corporate trusts. Criminal pleadings could be simplified with great advantage to justice. The mischievous distinction between grand and petit larceny, might profitably be abolished, and punishments for theft be graduated in all cases, to the criminality of the offender. The right of peremptory challenge accorded to the prisoner on trial, has been enlarged by construction, to a fearful limit. The People are without protection, by the right of challenge, against the introduction of the friends of criminals upon petit juries. An increasing inconvenience is experienced from the working of the rule, which practically excludes from the panel to try for a crime, all persons who have read newspaper accounts of it. The laws regulating Grand Juries might be amended with advantage. In many cases their action through the malice and falsehood of informers, is unjust and aggressive. The evidence upon which bills of indictment are found, is frequently insufficient. A great injury is done to good government by the delay in bringing criminals to trial, and the facility with which the postponement of criminal causes is effected. The evils I have summarily referred to, are worthy of the careful attention of the Legislature.

COURTS.

In the present constitution of our Courts of Law, the poor man is often practically debarred a hearing of his just claims, from his inability to pay the charges incident to their prosecution. As a remedy for this evil, I would suggest the establishment, in all our cities, of Courts of limited jurisdiction, to take cognizance of claims ranging from $1 to $10; and, by the simplest and most economical process, to hear and adjudicate the same, without charge to the parties.

With the increase of population and business in our State, has come an increase of litigation. Although the Judicial force was largely augmented by the new Constitution, the Courts, especially those in the commercial districts of the State, are burdened with accumulations of business which no amount of labor can dispatch. The creation of local tribunals in large cities has afforded some relief.

While the evil is acknowledged, the obvious remedy, and one which the Constitution wisely contemplates, has not yet found favor with the Legislature. That is the establishment of Courts of Conciliation. The experience of other countries furnishes evidence of the beneficial workings of these Tribunals. Through their instrumentality much [illegible] litigation is arrested. Misunderstandings of rights, and the conflict of interests among neighbors, by conciliating intervention, are amicably adjusted. Here, where Courts are more resorted to than in any other country in the world, it is believed that the Tribunals of Conciliation would accomplish the reform so generally, and yet hitherto so unavailingly sought. I respectfully solicit your attention to the subject of their establishment.

CENSUS.

The returns of the Census show the following general results:

Total population of the State, 3,470,059; showing an increase since 1850 of [illegible]; since 1845, [illegible].

Native voters, [illegible]; naturalized voters, 135,[illegible]; Aliens, [illegible]; colored persons not taxed, [illegible]; Indians, [illegible].

A report will be submitted to the Legislature, by the Secretary of State, embracing the details of the Census necessary for the reorganization of the Senate Districts, and the new apportionment of the Assembly required by the third article of the Constitution. The sixth article of that instrument also confers upon the present Legislature the discretion and authority to reorganize the Judicial Districts. In view of what I have elsewhere stated in relation to the accumulation of business in our Courts, I recommend the creation of an additional Judicial District of the Supreme Court. The recent enumeration shows that the City of New-York will be entitled to two additional Justices of the Supreme Court. I recommend a law authorizing their election.

INDIAN TITLES.

The Stockbridge tribe of Indians claims title to large tracts of land in several counties of our State. Suits have been brought to recover possession of some of these. Our Government has always recognized the original title of the aborigines to the soil. In 1850, the Attorney-General, in a report made to the Assembly, said: "It appears that the title of this tribe (the Stockbridge) to large tracts of land has never been extinguished." Justice alike to the red man and to the present occupants or claimants of these lands demands the speedy settlement of the question. I therefore deem it my duty to direct your attention to the subject, and to suggest the adoption of measures to bring the controversy to an early and equitable adjustment.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The Commissioners appointed under the Act of the last Legislature, to prevent further encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York, organized promptly, and have been diligently prosecuting their Survey, Soundings and Observations. An application made by the Commissioners through the Secretary of State, to the President, for the services of experienced United States Civil Engineers, was met in a spirit which evinced, on the part of the Federal Government, a just appreciation of the Harbor of New-York to the Commerce of the Union, and of the world. Distinguished officers, with the advantages of large experience in coast surveys, were immediately detailed for this duty. With the Harbor Commissioners they have been efficiently employed during the season. The results, though necessarily incomplete, will be submitted in a Report to the Legislature.

It is deeply to be regretted that this subject had not attracted the attention of the Legislature at an earlier day, and before the channels of the two noble rivers that form the harbor whose commerce exceeds that of any other port in the world, had been seriously narrowed by encroachments. Much, however, is now being done for the protection of the rapidly increasing commerce of the port of New-York.

The law authorizing the appointment of Harbor Commissioners, while it defined their duties and fixed their compensation, by inadvertence, made no appropriation for their payment. This, while the Commissioners have practised the most rigid economy in their expenditures, has occasioned inconvenience. I therefore ask the earliest attention of the Legislature to this defect in the law, that the commission may receive what is already due, and be enabled to prosecute its duties to a conclusion.

PROHIBITION.

The Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed by the last Legislature, in accordance with the clearly expressed demand of the people, went into operation on the 4th of July last. Notwithstanding it has been subjected to an opposition more persistent, unscrupulous and defiant, than is often incurred by an act of legislation; and though legal and magisterial influence, often acting unofficially and extra-judicially, have combined to render it inoperative, to forestall the decision of the Courts, wrest the statute from its obvious meaning, and create a general distrust in it, if not a hostility to, all legislative restrictions of the traffic in intoxicating liquors,—it has still, outside of our large cities, been generally obeyed. The influence is visible in a marked diminution of the evils which it sought to remedy. In the City of New-York, and others of our large towns, it has, through the connivance of magistrates and executive officers, sworn to sustain the laws, been flagrantly disregarded, on the pretence principally of its unconstitutionality. The course pursued has indicated but little confidence on the part of those opposed to the law in the ultimate decision of the Court; and still less, of a willingness to let the statute be tested by actual experiment. That some of the details of the Prohibitory Act are imperfect, and that some of its provisions are susceptible of a lax interpretation, is not to be denied. These defects do not, however, vitiate the main principle of the law, which seems to me to be entirely accordant with our Constitution, and in harmony with the obligation which Government owes to the people. My confidence in the power and duty of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and in the good results which may be anticipated from such prohibition, is in no degree shaken.

But no further action on the subject is recommended, until the constitutional question involved in the existing law shall have been adjudicated by the Court of Appeals.

What amendments, if any, may be needed to render the statute more effective for the suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, and to guard against the neglect or malfeasance of those to whom its execution is entrusted, may be matter for your subsequent consideration.

THE LEMMON CASE.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last Legislature, I appointed [illegible] associate counsel with the Attorney-General, in the suit pending in the Supreme Court between this State and the State of Virginia, known as "the Lemmon Slave Case." The case has been prepared and is noticed for the February term of the Court, when it is expected it will be argued. As there is no provision made to meet the expenses [illegible] this State, it will devolve upon you to make the necessary appropriation.

The people of our State have observed with painful interest the progress of events resulting from the passage of the act of Congress, organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. These Territories comprise a very large portion of the region expressly shielded from Slavery by the Compromise of 1820. By virtue of that compact a most reluctant and partial consent was wrung from the representatives of the Free States to the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State. That act so prejudicial to the fame and prosperity of the American people, and even of Missouri herself, was slowly and grudgingly acquiesced in by the North, under the conviction that the evil it involved was instant and irreparable, while the good it stipulated would be greater and more permanent, becoming more and more positive and obvious in coming years. But at the expiration of thirty years, after a large and valuable strip of country had been [illegible] destinely, from Free-Soil to slaveholding Missouri, the favorable occasion presented by an unprecedented triumph of the slaveholding interest, was seized to press the repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and consequently to open Kansas and Nebraska to Slavery. No Congress that ever yet assembled, except that just dismissed and rebuked by the people of the Free States, could have been induced to sanction that repeal, and it is believed that no other Federal Administration than that now going out of power, could have been impelled to urge it. The opportunity was improved with desperate assiduity and energy, and the effort was too successful. All legal barriers to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska were removed by Congress; removed, too, by the aid of votes from this and other non-slaveholding States. The assumption of unconstitutionality, which every earnest effort to restrain any great moral and social evil seems fated to encounter, was invoked to excuse the repudiation of a solemn contract, by those who had secured all its advantages. And thus the Missouri Compromise, so long the theme of general and extravagant eulogium, was overthrown by the very parties which had proposed and constrained its adoption.

The consequences of this act of perfidy have thus far fully justified the apprehensions, and fulfilled the predictions of the champions of Freedom and Public Faith.

Nebraska, [illegible] will probably be permitted to [illegible] to their number without a serious conflict. But Kansas, on the other hand, bordering on a [illegible] portion of Missouri, fanatical in its devotion to Slavery, and through which nearly all emigrants enter the new Territory, has in some respects become a subject province of that State. [illegible] Congress have been [illegible] and the semblance of [illegible] Legislature [illegible]. That Legislature has appointed its [illegible] for a term of [illegible] years; and the [illegible] to establish Slavery [illegible] to fortify it [illegible] most extraordinary [illegible]. And when its Federal Governor [illegible] military force to uphold [illegible] his orders were [illegible] by the inhabitants of Kansas, but by [illegible] from Missouri. The sympathies of the North and West have been keenly alive to the [illegible] by the [illegible] of the Territory gathered at Lawrence. Their calm courage [illegible] this first [illegible] Freedom by force [illegible] entitled to the respect and gratitude of all [illegible] the Republic.

The voice of New-York has [illegible] heard in the assertion of the [illegible] policy of restricting Slavery [illegible]. I trust that it will be uttered again [illegible] unity and an emphasis worthy of her history, her principles and her convictions.

CONCLUSION.

Republican Government, Popular Education and Industry, guided and assisted by the Wisdom and Goodness which watch over the affairs of the Universe, have exceedingly prospered the people of New-York during the last year. The conditions of the continuance of the Divine favor are [illegible] legislation, wise public economy, and the [illegible] by the State of the equality and [illegible] of its citizens, and of the Republican [illegible] of the Confederacy. Let us address ourselves to the discharge of the duties we owe to the Commonwealth [illegible] servants we are, [illegible] upon the Great Law-Giver, [illegible] able trusts.

MYRON H. CLARK.

ALBANY, January [illegible], 1856.

Yale College—Prize Debate.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856—P. M.

The prize debate in the [illegible] between members of the Sophomore Class of Yale College, took place on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First Prize—FREDERICK A. NOBLE, Oxford, Me.

Second Prize—THADDEUS M. [illegible] and EDWIN G. SCOTT, Wilkesbarre, Pa. W. B.

MURDER IN MORGAN COUNTY, MO.—Intelligence was received at Boonville last Thursday, that [illegible] DAVIS, who had been at variance with many of his neighbors in Morgan [illegible] County, was [illegible] on New-Year's eve, about sundown. We understand that he was shot with a rifle by some one concealed near his house, the ball passing through his body [illegible] every good citizen must condemn.

MURDER BY [illegible] Sunday, the 30th of December, [illegible] a difficulty at a house [illegible] on Monday [illegible] made complaint and obtained a warrant for the others. Officer [illegible] was intrusted with the warrant, [illegible] in company with [illegible] Racine.

DEATH OF CAPT. MAYER.—We regret to learn the death of Capt. Mayer, of the brig [illegible] of this port, on the night of the 17th of October last, while lying in the harbor of [illegible] but little doubt that the unfortunate gentleman missed a step and fell into the water.—Charleston Mercury.

PENALTY FOR CRUEL TREATMENT OF A SLAVE.—We learn from the Concordia (La.) [illegible] of the 28th ult., that WM. [illegible], a planter of Tensas Parish, was tried at the late term of the District Court of that Parish, for cruel treatment of one of his slaves [illegible]. After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. [illegible] was found guilty, and the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on him. He was fined $500, and the Jury decreed that the slave should be sold away from him.

THE [illegible] INDIANS.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from Indian Agent [illegible]

[illegible] LAW.—The New-Lexington [illegible]

A man named [illegible], of Philadelphia, has [illegible] band [illegible] operated upon her mind to such a degree that she has become quite insane.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

[illegible]

Sinking Fund No. 1 ... $137,490 77

[illegible]

. . . ries paid to the latter.

TOLLS REFUNDED.

The Auditor explains that the amount refunded for tolls paid was largely increased in the past year, [illegible]

[illegible]

The recommendation made by his predecessor, touching the Bureau of [illegible] and reduction of [illegible]

CHARGES ON LUMBER.

The mode of charging tolls on lumber by the foot is deemed objectionable, and it is recommended that hereafter tolls upon all articles transported upon boats shall be charged by weight and not by quantities.

RAILROAD TOLLS(?).

Mr. Auditor [illegible] and Mr. Auditor [illegible] appear to entertain widely differing views touching the policy of levying tolls upon produce carried by the railroads that compete with the canals. [illegible] He proceeds to argue at length:

1st. That there is no necessity for a resort to such taxation, inasmuch as without any further increase in the collection, and without any diminution in the expenditures, the revenues will be sufficient to cancel the entire canal debt in twenty-three years.

2d. That produce is not obliged by any burden of a desire to impair the revenue of the State, nor to enhance the income of the corporation, but because such mode of transport is believed to be for the benefit of the shipper, or producer, or consumer, or all combined.

3d. That if there is any deficiency in the revenues appropriated by the Constitution, the Constitution prescribes the manner in which that deficiency shall be made up; that making up the deficiency by the imposition of tolls upon railroads is a departure from the mode prescribed by the Constitution, and hence a violation of the spirit and letter of that instrument.

The sum of all is, that the "Auditor cannot recommend that the State of New-York shall, by the imposition of unnecessary toll upon the transportation of property merit, or acquire a reputation similar to that now borne by our sister State of New-Jersey acquired by a similar imposition upon persons carried upon her railroads."

A PROSPECTIVE SURPLUS.

There was this year a surplus of the receipts over the expenditures and the interest on the entire debt of $673,177 49. Set this sum apart annually, and invest it for accumulation, at 6 per cent. per annum, and in twenty-two years it will be sufficient to extinguish the present debt and the $4,500,000 yet to be incurred.

It is estimated that instead of $673,177 49, the clear revenue this year will be $911,177 49, or $238,000 more than the net revenue of the last fiscal year. In the nine years running from Sept. 30, 1846, to Sept. 30, 1855, in addition to the interest upon the Canal debt, the cost of superintendence, repairs and collections, and without the aid of the tolls imposed upon railroads previous to 1851, there has been paid from the revenues of the canals:

Upon the principal of the Canal debt	[illegible]
To the General Fund and the General Fund Debt	4,000,000 00
To the enlargement and completion of the Canal	4,061,590 [illegible]
An aggregate, in nine years, of	$12,[illegible] 04

For the last three years, since the tolls upon the railroads have been removed, the yearly average of net revenue has been [illegible]. This, it is held, justifies the estimated extinction of the canal debt.

WHAT IT HAS RECEIVED AND PAID.

From and including the year 1817 to the 30th of September, 1855, the Canal Fund had received the following, from other sources than its own legitimate sources:

From taxes	$1,113,023 21
From vendue duty	[illegible]
From salt duty	[illegible]
From steamboat tax	73,509 99
From sale of lands	220,518 15
From general fund for deficiencies	[illegible]
From tolls on railroads	[illegible]
Making in all	$9,198,873 [illegible]
During the same period, there has been paid, from the Canal Fund to the General Fund, $4,157,608 18—to the General Fund debt, $3,271,914 66—in all	7,409,519 [illegible]

From this it appears that all the Canals have ever received from other sources than their own proper income, more than they have refunded, amounts to $1,794,354 49.

The opinion is expressed of the entire ability of the Canals to meet the requirements of the Constitution, but no data are given that serve to show in what manner this conclusion has been reached.

THE UNAVAILABLE FUNDS.

Belonging to the Canal Fund, remain as at the date of the last report. It is believed that a dividend of five per cent. will soon be realized from the assets of the Canal Bank, at Albany. No more than that may ever be expected from that source.

The principal and interest due from the Central Bank, New-York, has been received.

There has been no change in the affairs of the Walter Joy Bank.

There has been awarded to the State, as a dividend from the Empire City Bank, the sum of $1,517 04. This has not been accepted, and will not be, until the State has exhausted all legal efforts to realize its indebtedness from the bonds and sureties now in its possession.

OLD LOANS.

The loan of $1,114,319 34, due on the first of July, was paid from the proceeds of the Sinking Fund. The Canal certificates due at the same time were met by a loan of $1,500,000. By a recent five per cent. loan, provision has been made for the payment of the $4,500,000 maturing on the first day of January.

OVERPAYMENTS.

By chapter 397, of the laws of 1855, the Auditor was directed to pay certain claimants for Canal damages the sum of $3,901 71. Subsequent investigation showed that this sum had once before been paid to the ancestor of the present claimants, and they have refunded the amount to the State Treasury.

PAY OF CANAL APPRAISERS.

By the present law Canal Appraisers are paid $4 per day while performing duty, and five cents is allowed them for each mile traveled. It is recommended that the salary be fixed at $2,500 per year each, and a travel fee of ten cents per mile, but the total travel not to exceed $500 per year each.

PAY OF CLERKS.

The increase in the amount to be paid for Clerk hire in the Canal Department, from $5,000 to $6,500, is demonstrated to be necessary to secure the performance of the labors of the office.

THE SINKING FUNDS.

With persistent regularity, the Sinking Funds turn up on the pages of the Auditor's report. I thought they were clearly and finally disposed of at the commencement, but here they are again:

The balance on hand Oct. 1, 1854, belonging to Sinking Fund No. 1, was	[illegible]
Received during the year	[illegible]
Entire	[illegible]
Paid during the year	[illegible]
Sept. 30, 1855, balance left	$371,[illegible] 11
From which deduct stocks due and outstanding on that day, amounting to	[illegible]
And there was left	$127,[illegible] 77

Towards paying the debt of $4,500,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1856. Consequently, there was a deficiency of [illegible].

On the 1st of October, 1855, there was on hand in Sinking Fund No. 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

The Fund is therefore deficient to that amount, and the two Funds were minus [illegible] until they were replenished by a five per cent. loan of $4,500,000.

MANAGEMENT OF LOANS.

I believe the State is the only financier that has ever [illegible] to get out by borrowing. [illegible] rowed $7,250,000, paying an interest of six per cent. at a premium [illegible] and $4,500,000 at an interest of five per cent. On which there was received a premium of [illegible]. Total loans, $11,750,000; total premiums, [illegible].

THE ALBANY BASIN.

[illegible] and 2d, Because there is no appropriation of moneys from which payment can be made.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

During the present fiscal year, it is estimated there will be received:

[illegible]

From which the following appropriations have been made:

For expenses of Repairs, Collections, Clerk Hire, and other salaries	[illegible]
For Interest and Principal of Debt due June 1, 1856	[illegible]
For Reimbursement of General Fund Debt	[illegible]
For payment of Interest on Loans yet to be made	[illegible]
For Sinking Fund, No. 2	313,391 80
For General Fund	200,000 00
Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

Once upon a time there was a [illegible] in the Canal Board, and upon [illegible] each party had its own Superintendent of Repairs, and each Superintendent obtained his supplies from his own particular friends. [illegible] There has, under the law of 1855, already been [illegible] paid for materials furnished and labor done by the parties employed by the duplicate Superintendents, and there are still a large number of claims remaining undisposed of.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Auditor again reiterates his conviction that if properly managed, the Canals will be able to pay the cost of keeping them in repair, the expense of their management, the cost of their enlargement, the interest on their debt, and in a reasonable time to extinguish the debt itself. If not skilfully and economically managed, or if their revenues are otherwise applied, or subjected to the payment of damages by means of special legislation, and extra allowances, such as would not be granted between individuals, the inevitable result, under the sharp competition to which they are subjected in the carrying trade, will be deficiencies and in some form taxation to make them good.

AND YET.

I believe, I have faithfully made up the sum and substance of the statistics which the Auditor has woven through his report. I believe I have fairly given him the full benefit of the deductions he thinks warranted by those statistics. And yet, I cannot discover the pathway through the Canal indebtedness which he appears to have so little difficulty in threading. I cannot reconcile his anticipations for the future with the realities of the past. I do not see how results ascertained justify the estimates predicted. My dear public, can you?

LEO.

REVELATIONS OF HIGH LIFE.

Mrs. C. R. Quimby vs. James McBride.

QUEER PROCEEDINGS—THE CASE BURST UP.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 16.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court opened this morning, at 11 A. M. The public attendance was quite large.

The case for the plaintiff having been concluded,

Mr. Fullerton announced that the witnesses yet to be examined for the defence were not in Court, but momentarily expected.

The Judge said the counsel for the prosecution might go on, in the meantime, to read the letters which they had introduced as evidence, and proved.

Mr. Smith assented to the suggestion, and said he would read all Mr. McBride's letters.

The Judge asked when Mr. McBride was appointed as guardian.

Mr. Fullerton—In March, 1854.

The Judge—We have not had in evidence the age of the plaintiff and the time of her marriage.

Mr. Norton—She is sick.

Mr. Fullerton—She was married on the 23d July, 1848; she was then 36 years of age.

[*Note.*—Our Reporter was informed that the lady has become a widow within the past three weeks.]

Mr. Norton proceeded to read all the letters proved to be in Mr. McBride's hand-writing.

In reading that on the back of which the words "see inside" were written, some discussion occurred between the Counsel as to whether those words were proved to be in the defendant's hand-writing.

Mr. Fullerton said the object of the prosecution in insisting that the words "see inside" had been written by Mr. McBride, was to show or lead to the inference that Mr. McBride meant to direct the lady's attention to the slips which the prosecution pretended were inclosed, and which had been offered by them in evidence, but rejected by the Court on the ground not only that no proof whatever of their authenticity was produced, but that the contrary had been established.

The matter as to the hand-writing was eventually settled by Mr. McBride being called to the stand by his Counsel, and swearing positively that the words "see inside" were not his.

The letters were all read. They contained nothing which seemed to go, in the remotest degree, to confirm the charges against the defendant. The language was characterized by a tone of friendly interest and affectionate regard. No indication of an improper intimacy, or of any advances towards such, were discovered in the whole correspondence.

The subjects mainly referred to were the health of herself, her children and her family; advices of the transmission of sums of money to her, and requests for receipts; references to the suits instituted by her husband, and to the suits involving the property held in trust for her under Mr. Thompson's will; encouraging and directing her as to the best means of acting in regard to these difficulties; advice as to her domestic relations, and strongly pressing the necessity of curtailing her expenditures; Mr. McBride stating she had already received more than she was entitled to, and that he was liable for the surplus payments.

The Court inquired whether it was not unnecessary to read them all.

Mr. Fullerton [illegible].

Mr. Norton said the character of these communications went to show a relation existing between Mrs. C. R. Quimby, the plaintiff in this case, and this defendant, which went to disprove the presumption that he (the defendant) believed the slanderous allegations set up in his answer to be true.

Mr. Norton resumed the reading of the letters, and closed without reading them all. He said those not read were merely repetitions of the letters whose matter he had already put in evidence.

A REMARKABLE DIVERSION.

At this stage of the proceedings a sickly-looking individual entered the Court and handed a communication to Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Norton, on observing the messenger, appeared very disagreeably surprised. "Sit down, Sir," he shouted with the voice of a stentor; "we may want you by-and-by."

The person addressed moved quietly to a seat, and sat down.

[illegible]

The Judge—Both are dated on the same day. We cannot tell from the face of them which preceded the other.

Mr. Fullerton—But your Honor can tell from what I say. I know the facts.

[illegible]

Mr. Fullerton proposed to prove the hand-writing.

Mr. Smith admitted the hand-writing of the signatures to be genuine.

Mr. Fullerton then read:

DEAR SIR: Please take notice that I have this day forbid Messrs. Smith and Norton appearing and acting as attorneys and counsel for me in the matter of my interest in the estate of my late father, Edward G. Thompson, or the trusteeship of James McBride in connection therewith.

Yours, &c., CORNELIA R. QUIMBY.

Jan. 16, 1856.

W. Fullerton, Esq., Attorney of James McBride, Trustee, and others.

The next is as follows:

DEAR SIR: Please take notice that I have this day forbid Messrs. Smith and Norton for appearing and acting as Attorneys and counsel for me in the matter of my interest in the estate of my late father, Edward G. Thompson, or the trusteeship of James McBride in connection therewith. And I hereby revoke and declare of no effect a letter written by some one to me unknown, and handed to me by [illegible] by threats of the most extraordinary character to be the consequence if I did not do so.

Yours, &c., CORNELIA R. QUIMBY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1856—11½ A. M.

W. Fullerton, Esq., Attorney for James McBride, Trustee, &c.

Mr. [illegible] then read the following:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1856.

Messrs. Smith and Norton:

GENTLEMEN: Irritated and annoyed at the publication in the daily papers in this city of the testimony given in my case [illegible] to direct the discontinuance of the suit. Upon reflection [illegible] is prejudicial to my interest. I therefore revoke the order [illegible] to prosecute the same to a final determination. Whatever reflection Mr. McBride has cast upon my reputation, he well knows the falsity of his charges [illegible] me, and are made to advance his own sinister purposes.

Yours respectfully, CORNELIA R. QUIMBY.

Mr. Fullerton—In whose handwriting is that?

Mr. Smith—Mrs. Quimby's.

Mr. Fullerton—I mean the body of it?

Mr. Smith—It don't appear that the writing of the body of either of them is here.

Mr. Fullerton—Then we will see about that. Mr. Norton, take the stand.

Mr. Norton (one of the plaintiff's counsel) took the stand and was sworn.

Mr. Fullerton—Where was the paper now shown to you (paper handed up) served upon you?

Witness—This paper is directed "Smith and Norton," and was handed to me by my partner, C. Bainbridge Smith, last evening at half-past six o'clock, at our office in William-street.

Q.—When that paper was served upon you, what did you do in reference to it? A.—I consulted with Mr. Smith in reference to it, and we jumped into a Ninth-avenue sleigh and rode to Mrs. Quimby's residence, No. 85 Ninth-street, and asked for an interview.

Q.—Did you obtain it? A.—I did not. It was opened by a young man, William G. Dolson, who is now present in court.

Q.—You did not get an interview? A.—We did not. He said that Mrs. Quimby could not be seen.

Q.—What then did you do? A.—We then left.

Q.—Do you know anything about the origin of this paper (the last read)? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do, Sir? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Where did it have its origin? A.—It had its origin with me; I wrote, or composed the body of this note.

Q.—Who copied it? A.—My partner, C. B. Smith, copied it at my request.

Q.—That is his handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do with it when it was composed? A.—When it was composed I put it in my pocket and kept it there until this morning at eight o'clock, when I called at Mrs. Quimby's residence, and had an interview with her; I found her in bed suffering from extreme physical prostration, in consequence, as she told me, of the publication.

Counsel—Never mind the pathetic; let us hear what you did with the paper?

Witness—I submitted it to her and asked her to sign it.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I submitted it to her; I put it in her hands, read it to her, and asked her to sign it.

Q.—Did she sign it in your presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You brought it away with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is what you mean by the service of it on you? A.—Yes; she handed it to me.

Q.—Was any letter written by Mrs. Quimby afterwards? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is the only communication? Yes, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—Q.—What is the condition of Mrs. Quimby now as to her mind? A.—I found her confined to her bed, with her whole system prostrated, as she informed me, in consequence of the publication of the testimony in the columns of the daily papers.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you propose to give what she said?

Mr. Smith—Yes, only as to her mind.

The Judge—It is not evidence if objected to.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't want to object to it. If she was insane they may prove it. But I do not suppose they mean to stultify her as well as themselves. She certainly must have known what she was doing when she signed the paper.

THE BACKING OUT.

Mr. Smith went on to make a detailed statement of the history of his connection with the case. "Now," said he, "whatever charges may be made against Mr. McBride, I freely confess, as the evidence now shows, that there is nothing whatever to impeach his character, excepting so far as this, that in his answer he has stated that she is of a notorious character, and that his knowledge of that came in 1852, whereas these letters show an intimacy between them, from which, to the mind of the Court and every one, it must certainly appear that he did not believe these statements to be true. I submit that the relations between these parties—although so far as Mr. McBride is concerned, he has been free from every fault—are such, by entertaining or expressing such opinions about her, that the connection of trustee and cestui-que should not exist between these parties; and therefore, on that ground I intended to rely for his dismissal, and some other man be appointed by the Court in his place, and that all the moneys should be invested for her benefit. Now, as to the revocation, I entirely submit myself to the Court, and if the Court thinks that this suit, at this stage, ought to be discontinued, why I shall discontinue it. At the same time, I am certain that whatever papers have been written by her have been written in the excitement of the moment, and unguardedly, and that upon reflection she would never have thought of having them sent.

Mr. Fullerton—That last observation should apply to all the papers in this case. And if the gentleman means that it shall, of course I acquiesce. I think all the papers in this case were prepared under excitement and without due reflection.

But, if this suit should be discontinued, I desire to have it distinctly understood that it is discontinued on the application of the plaintiff, and not at all on mine. Mr. McBride is ready and willing to go through with it. And although these statements set up in the answer bear hard on her, and to his sorrow, yet they were essential in order to vindicate himself. I do not wish to say anything in regard to these papers that have just been read, except that my friend now learns that he was dealing with edged tools, and should have to meet the consequences. And this woman, too, now learns that if she lives by the sword she must perish by the sword. She has brought this matter into Court—she has instituted these proceedings—she has charged Mr. McBride with this detestable offence, and has attempted to stamp him with everlasting disgrace. And yet this attempt failed in the end; it did not extort money from him; he has come into Court, as I said yesterday, like a man of true courage, to vindicate his character; and I must express a very great degree of satisfaction at the observation of my learned friend on the other side, that there is nothing in this evidence which reflects on my client, save an assertion which, in fact, does not amount to anything at all. The learned counsel alluded very touchingly to the efforts made by Mr. McBride to win back his erring client to the paths of virtue and peace, and denounced the attempt that had been made to make those very acts of fatherly kindness and affection which he had extended to her, evidence of his guilt, or else of his disbelief of the truth of the charges set out in his answer in self-vindication.

[illegible]

MR. NORTON'S EXPLANATION.

[illegible]

Mr. Norton—Last evening, as I before stated, I went in company with Mr. Smith to Mrs. Quimby's [illegible] at the door of her room it was opened by this young man, Dolson, [illegible]

The Judge—Is this young man, Dolson, the person referred to [illegible]

Mr. Norton—He is the same. This morning I called [illegible] and was admitted to Mrs. Quimby by her landlady. I asked her why she had written, or caused to be written, the letter which was served upon [illegible]

Mr. Fullerton—This is not evidence. But I believe the charge of threats made by her against Mr. Dolson to be unfounded, [illegible]

The Judge—We do not consider anything Mr. [illegible]

Mr. Norton—But as I offer it as evidence, although I give it under the conviction that I have assumed the obligation of an oath. She told me that the reason she signed that paper was, at the instigation of Wm. G. Dolson, who compelled her to do it by threats, and that he had also compelled her to execute a power to him, assigning him this money—the whole of her estate—and that she had to accompany him to Wall-street yesterday, and there signed these papers. She said she had been influenced also by representations made upon her by Dolson's father and mother, in connection with himself, and that Dolson had employed an honorable and respectable attorney of this Court to prepare this paper. I told her that the effect of this paper, if she did not revoke it, would be injurious to her reputation; that it would be acknowledging to the public that the charges made against her were true, and that it would compromise her counsel; and I asked her, for her own sake, and that of her counsel, to sign the paper which I had prepared, and she did.

Mr. Norton then left the stand. During his remarks our friend, the adventurous Dolson, very quietly vanished without attracting the notice of either of the counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Smith then formally abandoned the case against the defendant, so far as the charges of improper [illegible] were concerned, but he argued that the slanderous allegations of this answer were sufficient to justify the Court in discharging Mr. McBride from his trust. The counsel proceeded at some length to argue the law questions arising in the construction of the will. In the course of his remarks he asserted his belief that Dolson and the plaintiff were not living in illicit intercourse, but that Dolson was merely using her to get [illegible] her money.

Mr. Fullerton said he was instructed, by his client, to ask to be relieved from this trust, after the matter now before the Court should have been disposed of. But removal was tantamount to disgrace, and that [illegible]

In regard to [illegible], there was palpably no foundation whatever for this bill in regard to the money matter set up in it. The only question was as to the interpretation of the will, and about the securities, one of the children having died. All that could have been stated in ten lines.

Mr. Smith—Upon the question of the construction of the will, I want your Honor's decision.

The Judge—There is no color at all for the allegation that he has withheld money from her, no matter what the motive was.

Mr. Fullerton—I move for the dismissal of the bill absolutely now.

The Court—If the Trustee, after what has been suggested here, applies for instructions, and if you claim that he is holding money not in trust, you can sue for it as you would sue anybody else. That would involve the construction of the will, which is a mere incident to the right you set up.

Mr. Smith said the issue as to the construction of the will was clearly submitted here.

The Judge thought it would be better to have done with this case.

Mr. Smith asked to have another trustee appointed.

Mr. Fullerton—How could that be done in this case?

The Judge—It cannot be done, unless you all consent to it. I could not appoint another trustee on these proceedings as they stand. They are all founded on the idea of the most atrocious misconduct on the part of the trustee and comparative innocence on the part of the plaintiff, and the evidence does not make out the case.

Mr. Fullerton—This young man, Ed. G. Thompson, is of age in three weeks, and takes out of Mr. McBride's hands $40,000. If this be application for a security it ought to have been made by petition, before filing a bill.

The Judge—I do not see that there is any great use in retaining this suit here at all. I will dismiss the bill as it now stands, and you can draw up a special decree. If anything occurs in the meantime to make it necessary for me to look into these questions, I will do so when the decree comes up for settlement. You can take this without prejudice as to the construction of the will.

Mr. Fullerton asked about the allowance.

The Judge intimated that if, on the settlement of the decree, it should be decided to carry the matter further, he would make an allowance.

The parties left, and so the matter ended.

The Contested Seat in the Board of Aldermen.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Varian, Valentine and Tucker, to whom the protest of Nicholas Seagrist against William S. Drake, in the matter of the contested Aldermanic seat in the Twenty-Second Ward, was referred, met again yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, and continued the investigation.

William Van Orden examined by Mr. J. C. Hayes—I reside in West Forty-third-street, in the First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward; I moved there in April; I have resided five years in the District; I was present at the polls of the First Election District on last election; I was there when they were canvassing the Charter ticket; they commenced counting the Charter ticket some time before daylight; I do not know the hour; I was present during the whole of the canvass of the Charter ticket; I saw a ballot placed under a candlestick by the Inspectors; they were opening the tickets and separating them; putting the tickets of the different candidates on separate wires; some of the Inspectors remarked, that the ticket in question was very much scratched; Mr. Cargill was very much scratched; Mr. Boole said that Seagrist was scratched too; I looked at the ticket, and said I did not think Seagrist was intentionally scratched; it was scratched on one or more letters of the name, but it seemed unintentionally done; it looked like a slip of the elbow in scratching other names; [a *fac simile* of the ticket was here exhibited; the scratch over the name of Seagrist was a single up-stroke, that looked quite accidental;] at the close of the Charter vote, I think it was announced by the Inspectors; the announcement of votes for Seagrist as Alderman was 187; I was there till the vote was announced; I did not call on the Inspectors the day after election, to know what had become of the ballot; after the canvassing was all through, some one made the remark that the tickets under the candlestick should be destroyed; I think one of the Inspectors made that remark; I understood that the vote was to be reserved; I remarked that it was not to be destroyed but ought to go to the County Canvassers; I understood such would be done with it, for the County Canvassers to do what they pleased with it.

Mr. Hayes here said that he would show the ticket was not attached to the returns, at the County Clerk's Office.

Examination resumed: I took a part in the election for Aldermen; the prominent candidates in that Ward as Aldermen were—Mr. Drake, Mr. Seagrist, Mr. Masterson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. [illegible], and Mr. Barton; there was no other person of the name of Seagrist spoken of as candidate for Alderman except Nicholas Seagrist; I am acquainted with Nicholas Seagrist; he is called "Nick Seagrist" by his friends; I know no other person in that Ward named Nicholas Seagrist.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. H. Stryker—I am a coach-maker by trade; I am now a clerk in the Post-Office; I have been there nearly two months; I have not worked at my trade since, that time; I have lived in the Twenty-second Ward five years; I have voted ever since I lived there; I am a Democrat; I voted for Nicholas Seagrist for Alderman; I am in the service of the Government of the United States; I was not at the Post-Office on the day of election; I was at the poll all day; I was standing and looking on; I do not know that I was electioneering; the inspectors commenced canvassing about fifteen minutes after sundown; they could not canvass where the polling took place; they had to find another place; I cannot swear that I was present all the time of the polling; one of the Inspectors gave me that ticket; I do not remember how many split tickets were under the candlestick; I do not remember the various votes cast for Aldermen in that district; the whole number of votes was counted in my presence; I cannot say when they finished the canvass of the charter box; I think it was at 6 o'clock the next morning; I remained there the whole night; I did not go out till they had done canvassing; I cannot say whether I went out to drink or not, after the ticket was put under the candlestick; I did not see it; I did not hear any of the Inspectors refuse to count the ticket; I heard an Inspector say that it was put under the candlestick to be returned to the County [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I could not say if it was [illegible] turned by the County Clerk; [illegible] placed under a candlestick [illegible] all the names, with the exception of [illegible] were scratched right across [illegible] the letter A, in the word Seagrist [illegible]

[illegible]

There being no other witnesses present, the Committee adjourned to Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Contested Seat in the Board of Councilmen—Mr. Boole all right.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Freeman, contesting the seat of Francis J. A. Boole in the Board of Councilmen from the Thirteenth District, met at the Library rooms yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of continuing the inquiry.

Mr. Spaulding, appearing for Mr. Freeman, commenced by presenting the naturalization papers of Mr. Boole's father, for the purpose of fixing the date, which was May 5, 1828. He also read affidavits from the clerks of the several courts, to the effect that the name of Mr. Boole did not appear upon their records.

Mr. Boole called Mr. Brown in his defence.

Mr. Brown sworn—I am Naturalization-clerk in the Court of Common Pleas; I have been such since January 1856; I have charge of the Naturalization books, they are in my office.

The witness was requested to procure the record, and on his return with it he was requested to find in it the name of Francis J. A. Boole. The witness searched and reported that he could not find the name exactly.

Mr. Boole—Can you find any name similar to that?

Mr. Spaulding objected, claiming that a name resembling that of Boole was not relevant.

After considerable debate, the witness was permitted to answer directly whether he could produce a record of the naturalization of Francis J. A. Boole, and he answered that he could. He was then required to produce them.

After having been gone about fifteen minutes, the witness returned with a record of naturalization, which, of course, settled the case in favor of Mr. Boole.

The whole difficulty in the case seemed to have been caused from an error, on the part of the Clerk of the Common Pleas, in writing Boodle, instead of Boole, in the index.

The Board of Councilmen.

There was a large number of members in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, but there was nothing of unusual importance done. Councilman BARNEY, on the part of the Finance Committee, stated that they were unable to report upon the budget, but they expected, and he would promise, a report on Friday evening. A report of the Special Committee having under consideration the claims of Mr. FREEMAN, who contested the seat of Mr. BOOLE, of the Thirteenth District, was received and adopted, declaring that Mr. BOOLE is entitled to the seat.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, and soon afterwards adjourned.

The Ninth Ward National Live-Oak Club.

A regular meeting of this Club was held last night at the building corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. Mr. E. R. MACDOUGALL was called to the chair. The attendance was respectable, and perfect harmony prevailed during the proceedings of the evening. The following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, In the present aspect of political affairs of our beloved country, and particularly that of the General Government, we see nothing but party feeling manifested, with a total absence of patriotism and love of country on the part of those in power, and an evident disposition on the part of those in high places to sacrifice every principle of honor and justice, [illegible] grandizement.

Whereas, Evils of a corrupt nature and fearful magnitude, have at different times been engrafted on various branches of our political institutions, without an effort to remove them by those entrusted with that duty, [illegible] by men of no ordinary character, [illegible] in a good and just cause.

Whereas, It is the desire of every true and [illegible] American heart to aid in cleansing the political atmosphere of our glorious country.

Resolved, That we will support for the office of President of the United States, the man who we judge unites in himself all the elements necessary to accomplish this grand and desired object.

Resolved, That in Mr. GEORGE LAW, the [illegible] son of New-York, we recognize that man, and one whom we believe will serve his country for his country's sake, and one whose past history is a guarantee for his future life.

Resolved, That this "Augean stable" [illegible] requires purifying, and we believe GEORGE LAW fully equal to the task, and we will use our best endeavors to place him in charge of that particular department.

Resolved, We know no North, no South, no East, no West. We know only one common country.

Resolved, That we the undersigned, Members of the Ninth Ward National Live-Oak Club, pledge ourselves to support for the office of President of the United States, Mr. GEORGE LAW, and that we will use all honorable means to advance his interests for that position.

E. R. MACDOUGALL, President.

JOHN H. DECKER, Vice-President.

E. F. BERWICK, Secretary.

The above was adopted by acclamation. The President then spoke, and referred to Mr. [illegible] bust of Mr. LAW, which had been presented to the Club, and dwelt on the glorious intellect which that massive head and broad forehead indicated to every observer. GEORGE LAW was evidently the man for the next President, and GEORGE LAW should be the next President. He had sprung from the people, from the very lowest class of the people, and had once been a mere [illegible] stone-mason. He was now possessed of riches, but he was just the man required at this crisis, for he was a thoroughly practical man. He should be elected; let them do their duty and he would be elected.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to those gentlemen who presented the Club with Mr. LAW's bust. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the DAILY TIMES for the impartial reports furnished in that paper, of the proceedings of the Club.

It was proposed that a public meeting, for the purpose of explaining the principles of the Club, should be held at an early night. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

[illegible] new members were then elected, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening, at the usual place.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies, Twenty-five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles pertaining to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

No advance towards organization were made in Congress yesterday, but an important step was taken in our Legislature by the election of a Speaker—ORVILLE ROBINSON, of Oswego, having received a plurality of votes, after which the House adjourned without having elected a Clerk.

The Foreign News.

The *America* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock last evening, bringing five days' later intelligence from Europe. There is nothing new of an official character in regard to the Peace negotiations, but there is said to be an evident growing impression that they will terminate unsatisfactorily.

From the Crimea, the only items of interest are the defeat of a strong squadron of the Anglo-Turkish cavalry near Kertsch, and the statement that large bodies of Russian troops were marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia—not, however, with the intention of evacuating the former.

There was an important rumor, which was not confirmed, that PELISSIER had been appointed Commander of the Allied Armies, and Admiral LYONS Commander of the Allied Fleets in the East.

Contracts were being advertised for in Russia for immense quantities of artillery and stores. Emancipation was offered to the Serfs, and some of the restrictions imposed by the Czar NICHOLAS on the nobles had been removed. The publication of the Austrian concordat had been prohibited in the Empire.

The Commercial intelligence is not very flattering. Cotton was lower, and the Markets were generally reported dull. Consols had fallen to 87½.

Governor Clark's Message.

GOVERNOR CLARK achieved a small *coup d'état* yesterday, after the manner of the President, if not in imitation of him, by sending his Annual Message to the Senate before the organization of the Lower House. There was no special motive for this course, and, if it was to be prematurely delivered, there was no special reason why the Message should not have been sent to the Senate a week earlier.

The Message is a plain, business-like, brief and [illegible] document, entering at once, [illegible], upon an exposition of the financial condition of the State.

Four topics receive special attention—the Canals, the Banks, the Prohibitory Liquor Law and the Public Schools. The opinions of the Governor in regard to the Prohibitory Act are very briefly expressed, but decided. He admits that some of the details of that Act are [illegible], and that certain provisions are liable to a [illegible] interpretation; but holds that these defects do not vitiate the main principle involved, and defends the constitutionality of the enactment. No amendments are suggested, and an intimation is held out that the Legislature will do wisely by deferring further action upon the law until the Court of Appeals shall have adjudicated upon the point of constitutionality.

The aggregate Canal receipts of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, were $[illegible], and the aggregate expenditures (including repairs) $[illegible], leaving a surplus revenue of $1,650,[illegible]. The Canal tolls [illegible] of the navigable season amounted to $[illegible], being an increase of $[illegible] over 1854. In order to relieve the embarrassments arising from the deficiency in the Canal revenues, the Governor recommends the submission of the [illegible] for the ultimate payment of the debts and a diminution of the annual charges to correspond with such [illegible].

The present Banking System of the State is [illegible], but the Governor [illegible] any [illegible] to introduce a more available class of [illegible].

In relation to the Educational interests of the State, the Message is unusually [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] of one million of children [illegible] attended the District Schools last [illegible]; [illegible] 86,741 Academy and Colored [illegible]. The non-attendance of children who [illegible] upon the books is rated in the proportion of [illegible] of the whole number. The cost of the Schools in 1855 was $3,320,618; number of school-houses, 11,026; volumes in [illegible] libraries, 1,[illegible]. The Governor discusses [illegible] in the School System; recommends Boards of Education for each town, and the establishment of a School Fund [illegible], and strongly urges the repeal of the [illegible] system. A striking feature of the Message is the recommendation of a further [illegible] of the [illegible] of the School System. [illegible] the following declaration [illegible] regard our School [illegible] shall [illegible] free [illegible] to every child, [illegible] Normal School [illegible].

The [illegible] especially that for the Deaf and Dumb in this City. The number of inmates in these Institutions and in the State Prisons, at the end of the year, was as follows:

Deaf and Dumb Institute	289
Blind Asylum	160
Asylum for Idiots	80
House of Refuge, New-York	550
House of Refuge, Western	277
State Prison, Sing Sing	937
State Prison, Auburn	687
State Prison, Clinton	281
Total	3,261
In State Prisons	1,905
Charities	1,356

The population of the State is 3,470,059. Immigration has fallen off two-thirds—only 136,000 immigrants having arrived during the year.

The dilapidated condition of the Government Buildings at Quarantine calls out a rebuke. These structures need thorough repair before they will be suitable for the storage of infected cargoes while under Quarantine. It is recommended that the Legislature instruct our Senators and Representatives to move for an appropriation for that purpose.

The Lemmon Slave Case having been prepared for the February Term of the Supreme Court, an appropriation becomes necessary to meet the accruing expenses. The Governor has appointed two associate counsel to assist the Attorney-General in the conduct of the case.

The stand made by the Free-Soil men in Kansas, to repel the aggressions of Slavery, meets a warm expression of sympathy in the Message. The Governor trusts that the voice of New-York will be again uttered, with a *unanimity and an emphasis worthy of her history*, in the reassertion of the Jeffersonian policy of restricting Slavery and extending *Freedom.*

With a brief invocation to the Legislature to coöperate in doing their duty to the Commonwealth, the Governor concludes his Message.

Terrible Shipwrecks.

The last Winter was terribly disastrous to our shipping, but, until the storm of last week, we had thus far been spared the publication of any of those dreadful narratives of shipwreck and suffering, the details of which send a thrill of sympathetic shuddering through the hearts of the whole community. In addition to many other saddening narratives, we publish, this morning, on another page, a full and detailed account of the terrible disaster which befell the Havre packet-ship *St. Denis*, during the late storm which bestrewed our coast with wrecks. Since the loss of the steamer *California*, there has been no calamity, of a similar character, so harrassing in its details as this loss of the ill-fated *St. Denis*.

Quimby vs. McBride.

A case of considerable interest to the public and of very great moment to the parties concerned, because it involved the character of a gentleman of high social standing, and enviable repute as a man of probity and wealth, and of a lady who does not appear to have had very much character to spare, has occupied the attention of the Special Term of the Supreme Court during the last three days, and was concluded but yesterday. Elsewhere we give a full report. The ignoble manner in which the prosecution abandoned their case, and the singular proceedings which resulted in that abandonment, ought to teach a useful lesson to aspiring lawyers, and may not be without a profitable moral to the public. The evidence elicited revealed this fact, that wealth does not confer virtue, nor is necessarily accompanied by it. The history of one of the parties is a lamentable instance of the failure of youth, beauty, talents, accomplishments, position and riches to secure happiness or save their possessor from degradation.

The Cattle Market—Beef Bad—Working Oxen to be Scarce.

The snow so disarranged the Railroad trains that cattle did not come in "on time" last week, and an irregular market has been kept up from day to day. The butchers were consequently in part supplied before the opening of the market yesterday, and the 1,164 beeves, with what came in later in the day, were quite sufficient to meet their demands.

Those who must eat beef this week will need to sharpen up their masticators, for there were few animals offered beside working oxen. This class of animals will, doubtless, be scarce east of the Hudson River when Spring work opens—they have mostly been gathered up and sold as beef—we should judge from our reports upon the Live Stock Markets, given in another column.

The Alien Councilman.

The [illegible] of alienage has been disposed of, and the [illegible] proved to have been doubly naturalized. [illegible] is surprised—his wonderful [illegible] (STEPHEN H. BRANCH) confounded, and Mr. [illegible], who charged Mr. BOOLE with alienage, is satisfied—that he was mistaken. Mr. BOOLE was elected to a seat in the Board of Councilmen from the Thirtieth District, over Mr. [illegible], who no sooner learned of his defeat than he obtained affidavits from the Clerks of the several Courts, to the effect that the name of Mr. BOOLE was nowhere to be found in their lists of those who had been naturalized. What disappointed candidate could require more? The seat was contested, and the affidavits of the Clerks read in due form and with dignified emphasis, before the Special Committee. All went on swimmingly until Mr. BOOLE commenced his defence. Matters then assumed a totally different aspect. He first proved that his father was naturalized long before he (the Councilman) was of age; and next, that in case that might not be sufficient, he had obtained naturalization papers for himself. What led Mr. [illegible] astray, was the fact that in the index to the record the name had been misspelled. It was all right in the record. So much for the first decision of a charge of alienage. The Chief of Police, at a late hour last evening, was reported in a condition in which it was not thought advisable for his friends to visit him. He was enjoying a comfortable snooze.

Death of George Curtis, the Banker.

The announcement yesterday of the death of GEORGE CURTIS, of this City, the eminent banker, has caused a feeling of profound grief in a very large circle of friends who had learned to esteem him personally, and to value him for his rare business talents. Mr. CURTIS died on Wednesday last, at Jacksonville, East Florida, whither he had gone, with his wife and youngest son, in the hope of rebuilding his health in that genial climate. Intelligence was received a fortnight since of his failing health, and little hope was entertained of his recovery.

Mr. CURTIS was a native of Worcester County, Massachusetts, and was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. He was many years Cashier of the Exchange Bank, in Providence, Rhode Island, to which place he moved when he was about sixteen years of age. He came to this City in 1839 to assume the Cashiership of the Bank of Commerce, a position which he retained with great credit to himself and benefit to that institution, until some four years since, when he formed a business connection with Messrs. BEALS and FRANKLIN, which he abandoned at the end of a year, to assume the Presidency of the Continental Bank, a position which he held at the time of his death.

Mr. CURTIS was a man of remarkable business qualifications, and, to the highest practical abilities, he joined the extensive knowledge and theoretical science of a philosophical financier. His well known integrity of character caused him to be much sought after as an agent for fiduciary trusts; and he leaves behind him the memory of a character unsullied by an imputation.

Mr. CURTIS was a member of the Common Council of the city of Providence, and many years a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island, of which he was also the presiding officer.

Mr. CURTIS was the father of GEORGE W. CURTIS, the popular lecturer and author, by his first wife, who died while her gifted son was an infant. She was a daughter of Senator BURRILL, of Rhode Island, one of the ablest statesmen and lawyers which that State has produced.

Mr. CURTIS was to have commenced his course of lectures on modern English novelists before the Lowell Institute in Boston on Tuesday last; but, in consequence of the sad intelligence of his father's death, we presume they have been postponed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thorington's Resolution to Declare Campbell Speaker.

The Course of Commodore Paulding at San Juan.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

THORINGTON's resolution to-day was sprung upon the House, and the Republicans were perfectly justified in voting against it.

I fear, from the accounts received here, that our friend Commodore PAULDING, notwithstanding his general caution and prudence, has been betrayed into a course at San Juan which may lead to unpleasant complications. The *Northern Light* brings the intelligence that upon the application of the Transit Company, Commodore PAULDING sent some men up the River to disperse RAMON RIVAS and some banditti, at whose head he had placed himself.

I understand our Government has here conclusive evidence that RIVAS (who is a son of the nominal President of Nicaragua, under the WALKER dispensation) is in reality a regularly commissioned officer of the Government of Nicaragua driven out by WALKER, and now sitting in another part of the Republic,—and had, with a small band of men, taken position in some castles at the head of the Rapids of the River San Juan—and which command the passage across the Isthmus—for the purpose of preventing succor reaching WALKER from the Atlantic side. If this be so, Commodore PAULDING's interference was a military act by the United States in aid of WALKER, although of course it was not so intended by that worthy and gallant officer. S.

LATER.

Eleven o'clock.—The Republican Caucus has just adjourned. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman, and Mr. BENSON Secretary.

Mr. W[illegible] submitted Resolutions—First, that the Caucus proceed to nominate a candidate for Speaker, and that no man be voted for simply because he had heretofore been a candidate; second, that the candidate thus nominated be sustained against all others until another Caucus makes a new nomination; third, no Republican shall deem himself at liberty to move or vote for any proposition looking to the election of anybody else; fourth, that if votes are cast for any Republican other than the regular nominee, he shall rise in the House and decline to be a candidate.

Mr. L[illegible] opened discussion. He thought his friend CAMPBELL had been badly treated, but he would vote to sustain the caucus candidate.

Mr. BANKS frankly avowed that he was in the fight for the cause, and not for self, and absolved every gentleman from any presumed obligation to stand by him. He thanked them for the votes he had received, and was ready to go with them for the future in whatever they should decide to do.

Mr. WATSON animadverted on THORINGTON's proposition to-day. He would think of deposing a general on the field of battle as soon as encourage a movement so subversive of all organization and discipline. He urged adherence to BANKS, and cited the example of the Nebraska men in adhering to RICHARDSON.

Mr. THORINGTON apologized for his course to-day. He said he would not move anything of the sort again, if it was thought best not.

Mr. N[illegible] complained of GREELEY's abuse, and of Republicans who voted against THORINGTON's resolution. He would sustain the caucus nominee, however.

Mr. BANKS would do the same, but would feel at liberty to vote for a resolution at any time appointing any Republican [illegible].

After [illegible], Mr. WALBRIDGE withdrew his resolution, as several gentlemen thought it unnecessary.

Mr. KUNKEL moved a resolution to proceed to ballot for a candidate, but that nobody who had heretofore been a candidate should be nominated.

Mr. CAMPBELL complained of GREELEY's abuse, and moved a resolution that for two days everybody should be absolved from obligations, and scatter their votes as they choose.

Mr. S[illegible] made a conciliating speech, but urged that Republicans were bound always to vote for the caucus nominee, and nobody else, under any pretence.

Messrs. KNOWLTON, BENNSON, GALLOWAY, GROW and others also spoke.

Finally, a substitute for both resolutions was moved, that they proceed at once to ballot for a candidate. Adopted.

Eighty-nine votes were cast: BANKS had 68; CAMPBELL of Ohio, 12; and PENNINGTON, 4; Scattering, 1.

The nomination was then confirmed unanimously, except by C[illegible], of Indiana, who refused to abide by it. He is the brother-in-law of DUNN. A committee of five was appointed to call future caucuses. Adjourned.

None of the Indiana were present. The temper was encouraging [illegible].

The Speakership—Anti-Nebraska Caucus, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Messrs. BOYCE, MCQUEEN and KEITT, being now satisfied with Mr. RICHARDSON's explanations, have returned to his support. Mr. FAULKNER intends, if no Speaker is elected by Monday, to submit a proposition that members resign and the House adjourn to meet again on the 1st Monday in May next.

An Anti-Nebraska caucus is to be held to-night, suggested by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. The debate to-day has, apparently, rather damaged than improved the prospects of Mr. BANKS.

The dispatches of our Government by the *Atlantic* contain nothing particularly important concerning affairs between the United States and Great Britain.

Illness of Commodore Morris.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Commodore MORRIS is seriously ill, at his residence, in this city. His disease is acute affection of the lungs.

The Plurality Rule—Mr. Clingman's Apology—Necessities of the Administration—The Southern Nebraska Men in Trouble—The Russian Alliance, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

The proceedings in the House *to-day were encouraging to the Banks men, who came within four* of carrying the plurality rule; and if our friends who are absent, either with our without pairing off, had been here, there is no doubt it would have succeeded, *notwithstanding it was offered by a Banks man.*

TENDER OF THE PLURALITY.

It is the general plan, and the wise policy of the Republicans not to move the plurality resolution which the Nebraska men have so often rejected; but Mr. WASHBURNE did it to-day on his own responsibility, thinking, doubtless, that it was best once more to test the sincerity of those in the opposition who profess to be anxious for the organization. It is not likely to be again tendered from our side; and it ought not be, for such tender would seem to indicate an impatience for an organization not becoming to the Republicans under the circumstances. Besides, if the Nebrascals are ready to give us the plurality they will do it without our asking; and if they are not ready, asking them won't help the matter.

MR. CLINGMAN AND HIS PRETENCES.

Mr. CLINGMAN's apology to-day for not voting for the plurality, in favor of which he has so often expressed himself of late, was unworthy of himself, as it was exceedingly unfair. I would not accuse him of intending to misrepresent a fellow member; and yet, even that would seem more respectful and deferential than to suppose he really understood Mr. BANKS to maintain the natural equality of the negro *and the white races, and to advocate practical amalgamation.* Such an idea I am sure never entered *the head of a single one of your readers who perused* the speech of that gentleman made on Saturday *last. I follow, however, the judicious and dignified* example of Mr. BANKS himself, in not deigning to show in detail the inaccuracies of Mr. CLINGMAN's interpretation.

GROUNDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

The vote for BANKS to-day was encouraging. True, he wanted ten of an election, but he could have had, if necessary to elect, at least six votes from the "scattering," which, as you will perceive, would have brought him nearer the Chair than he was during the time of his highest vote, except during the holidays. Besides his vote to-day, I believe eleven of his friends are absent, ten of them having paired off with opposition men. Be assured all continues bright, though one-day may be distant. Our friends are firm. They have camped down to besiege the citadel. They feel that right is on their side—that the responsibility of the disorganization rests elsewhere, and that they have only one duty yet to perform, and that is, to stick and wait. This they will do.

ADMINISTRATION NECESSITIES—THREE PER CENT.

Nor have they the necessities of the Administration to weigh them down. The friends of the Administration who are dependent upon legislation for funds are now in great distress, and borrowing all the money they can raise in any quarter at three per cent. a month. This is no figure of speech, but actual fact, as many a happy-looking banker and long-faced borrower can testify. I fear that, in any event now, the shavers will reap a long harvest, and the shaved be compelled to submit for a much longer time than the most desponding of them anticipate. And I'll tell you why. Many of the most influential and experienced gentlemen on our side the House are highly indignant at the conduct of the Administration party in thus obstructing the organization, and they earnestly and solemnly declare that when the Administration wants its Deficiency Bill it will wait in its turn, and pay its three per cent. a month for a much longer time than is expected or agreeable; indeed if it gets its Appropriation bills through at all it will be fortunate. This will probably be denounced as factious and unjust retaliation, &c.; but will you be good enough to tell me how else the partizan recklessness which refuses to let the House be organized, can be rebuked and punished? Remember that among the leaders of the Nebraskals, who oppose the plurality now, are Gen. S. HOUSTON, of Alabama; HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky; FULLER, of Maine, and J. H. SAVAGE, of Tennessee, each of whom was in the XXXIst Congress and voted then *for the plurality* resolution under which HOWELL COBB was made the Speaker. Is it not clear that their course is purely factious and deserving of marked rebuke?

THE SOUTHERN LEECH CRIES MORE!

The Southern Nebrascals are in great trouble about their candidate for Speaker and his speech of Saturday last. On reading Mr. RICHARDSON's revised remarks as published in the *Globe*, I find that he did not disavow the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, but only repudiated his expression of willingness, in 1850, to vote for it if it were not rendered unnecessary by the Mexican law. This, you see, was a failure to disavow the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery; and it has given the "South Americans" the whip hand of the Richardson men in the Slave States, because FULLER goes the extreme and popular Southern ground that Congress has nothing to do with Slavery anywhere, and that the Constitution gives a Territorial Legislature the right to protect Slavery in the Territories. This will be an issue between the Americans and Administration men in the South hereafter; and it will not be surprising if the Americans carry three or four States upon it, by showing themselves more jealous of Southern interests and more ready to sacrifice party success thereto, than are their opponents who are anxious to maintain fellowship with Northern Democrats.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

Gen. QUITMAN, Mr. BOYCE, and some others, foresaw this, and yesterday deserted RICHARDSON; and the caucus of last night was called in consequence. Quite a debate occurred there. It was argued truly that to abandon Mr. RICHARDSON now would be an admission that those who voted for him [illegible] cast [illegible] themselves of his soundness—and it was boldly resolved to stand by him, for weal or for woe, and to throw upon those who [illegible] the responsibility of bolting. This movement didn't [illegible] back the seceders; and, if the struggle continues a few days longer, until the Southern Press brings back the reflection of public sentiment there, it is apprehended that the defection from RICHARDSON will be considerable, and that it may result in the disastrous demoralization of the Democratic Party. For one, I look upon this movement as most dangerous to the Nebraska-Democratic organization. If RICHARDSON is sustained upon the platform which he erected on Saturday, there is serious danger that a portion of the South will rebel; and if he should not be sustained, it is at least doubtful whether Northern Democracy can be induced to degrade itself quite to the level of admitting that the Constitution carries Slavery to the Territories and protects it there so that even "Squatter Sovereignty" can't get it out.

MR. FULLER DODGING THE RELIGIOUS TEST.

I was mistaken in saying so broadly on Saturday that Mr. FULLER dodged nothing. I was so absorbed in contemplation of his monstrous doctrine on the Slavery issue, as to overlook his demonstration on the Catholic question. He was asked by Mr. BARKSDALE whether he was in favor of "the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office." He answered that he thought "Americans ought to govern America," thus evading a response to the chief point of the interrogatory, and failing to say whether he sustain the [illegible] section of the Philadelphia Platform, and the exclusion of American born Roman Catholics from office. How say you, Mr. FULLER—do you, or do you not make the purely religious test? Are you an "American" as understood in Pennsylvania, or do you fraternize with the Maryland and the Louisiana Know-Nothings? You have no hesitation in covering BARKSDALE, MARSHALL and others by avowing your fealty to the South on the Slavery question; can you not justify Messrs. EUSTIS of Louisiana and the Know-Nothings of Catholic Maryland in voting for you, by proclaiming that you are against excluding an American and citizen from office, because of his religious faith?

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

I telegraphed you to-night that there was no foundation for the story brought by the *Atlantic* that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been entered into between Russia and the United States. The statement is absolutely baseless. It was preposterous upon its face, and the wonder is that any respectable British Press should have entertained it a moment. It would seem to be quite impossible to convince John Bull that we of the United States have any sort of fixed ideas of Government or of public policy,—and especially impossible to learn him what our policy is, even when familiar to every schoolboy as his first lesson in geography.

THE ILLICIT RECRUITING AFFAIR.

Somebody is trying to get up an impression again in New-York that no repetition of the demand for CRAMPTON's recall has been sent to England. Don't *believe it. I find I was a little ahead of time when I* announced the *departure* of Mr. MARCY's last dispatch on the subject. I announced it about the 3d or 4th instant, and as having been sent out several days before that time: whereas, in fact, though agreed upon at the time stated, it was detained until the 8th instant, and so went out three days after the President's Message. When published you will find this document has claws quite as sharp as even the Koszta letter. It will doubtless furnish the point in which the Message was wanting, and give a practical interpretation to the British Government of what spirit pervades the United States in regard to our present diplomatic relations with England. Until a reply can be received by the return mail of that which left here on the 5th, Wall-street may as well be quiet; and all the indications here confirm me in the view that this reply will be the amicable recall of Mr. CRAMPTON.

OLD IRONSIDES ON THE NAVY BOARD.

Commodore STEWART ("Old Ironsides") is out in a highly interesting and forcibly written pamphlet, exhibiting the injustice which he has suffered at the hands of the Naval Retiring Board, and appealing to Congress for relief. He gives a modest recital of the glorious events in which he has been a participator, and sets forth in colors of living light the *conduct of the Board, through whose instrumentality* he was stricken down. No one doubts, however, that the President would deem him one of the first whose swords should be returned to him by a grateful country. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. THORINGTON offered a resolution that LEWIS D. CAMPBELL be declared Speaker.

Mr. THORINGTON said his reason for offering this resolution was to contribute his mite towards an organization. He had proposed Mr. CAMPBELL's name, because he had heard him spoken of as less objectionable to some portions of the House than Mr. BANKS.

Mr. GALLOWAY, though personally favorable to Mr. CAMPBELL, could not change his position till he was assured of a general sentiment in Mr. CAMPBELL's favor.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the resolution was thrown into the House without consulting those voting for Mr. BANKS, by whom he would stand until he could see that he could change his vote for the better.

Mr. MACE said the fault of the House remaining unorganized was attributable to the Anti-Nebraskaites, who have a majority, and can at any time elect a Speaker, if they surrender their personal preferences.

Mr. PURVIANCE said his sentiments were not in accordance with those advanced by Mr. MACE. He (PURVIANCE) attributed to the Democrats the failure to organize.

Mr. SAGE, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, considered the introduction of the resolution ill-timed and mischievous.

Other members also explained, including, also, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, who said his name was used without his knowledge or authority.

Mr. GURNAUX offered a resolution (which he afterwards withdrew) declaring Mr. MACE Speaker.

Mr. DUNN, in explaining his course, said he would submit to no caucus which prompted to him the name of BANKS.

The remarks of Mr. DUNN stimulated Messrs. SAGE, BENNSON, PENNINGTON and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to participate in the debate, which involved the action of the Republicans respecting their candidates for Speaker.

The House then voted.

ONE HUNDRED AND [illegible] BALLOT.

Banks	95	Richardson	[illegible]
Fuller	[illegible]	Pennington	[illegible]
Necessary for a choice	98	Scattering	[illegible]

Adjourned.

Decision of the Great Reaper Case in favor of Manny's Machine.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The great Reaper Case has been decided in favor of MANNY's Machine. Justice MCLEAN delivered to-day the opinion of the United States Circuit Court in this important case, which was argued last Summer at Cincinnati, by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and E. N. DICKERSON, for Mr. MCCORMICK, and E. M. STANTON and GEORGE HARDING, for MANNY & CO., defendants. The decision on all the points is in favor of defendants. The Court held:

First—That MANNY's Reaping Machine does not infringe any of the patents of Mr. MCCORMICK.

Second—That the [illegible] and reel-post used in MANNY's machines are not the same, in form or principle, as the improvements patented by Mr. MCCORMICK in 1845, and are no infringement.

Third—That several useful improvements, invented and patented by JOHN H. MANNY, are not covered by MCCORMICK's patent, but are different in form and principle, and, consequently, no infringement.

The injunction was refused, and the bill dismissed at cost of complainant.

The Court fully sustains the validity of MCCORMICK's patents, and pays a high compliment to the patentee. An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

JOHN PRIDE, Esq., was admitted to practice in this Court.

[illegible]—Heirs of Gen. Lafayette vs. Joseph Kenton et al. Same vs. Edward C. Carter et al. Argument was continued by Mr. Taylor for plaintiffs, and Mr. Janin for defendants.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Annual Message of the Governor was sent in to the Senate this morning, and was read. The document will be found in another place.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The House commenced balloting this morning [illegible] after the journal was read. The result of the first vote was as follows:

[illegible] Odell	43	Henry A. Prendergast	8
Orville Robinson	30	Erastus W. Glover	12
John H. Anthon	1	Alonzo Bradner	4
F. H. Bailey	1	Geo. Van Santford	1
George F. Hovey	1	Isaac Lefever	1
Timothy Hoyle	1		

Mr. WAKEMAN offered a resolution that three ballots be taken, and if there be no choice on either the first or second, then that on the third vote the candidate receiving a plurality of the votes cast, be declared Speaker.

The resolution was adopted, and the first vote under the action showed for

Odell	44	Prendergast	[illegible]
Robinson	30	Glover	[illegible]

Balance scattering.

Mr. PRENDERGAST then rose and said that the position he had so long held as an exponent of the principles of the Republican Party was [illegible], and he returned his thanks to the members of that party for their unflinching support; but he now [illegible] his name as a candidate, being desirous of leaving to every member the liberty of voting as they thought fit. He regarded as incumbent upon Republicans, now that two evils were thrust upon them, to choose the lesser one. As regards the organization of the House, the question of Know-Nothingism was of more importance than National issues. The Democrats and Republicans were not apart on important matters of State policy, and he recommended his supporters to cast their votes for ORVILLE ROBINSON, of Oswego.

Mr. [illegible], of Herkimer, replied—charging the Republicans with inconsistency.

Mr. [illegible], of Washington, made an attack upon the Republicans in a bitterly sarcastic speech. He concluded as follows: Let me congratulate the Democracy in this joyful hour, when about to lead to the altar their blushing, maiden pure, unsullied, virtuous Republican bride. Listen attentively to PRESTON KING, as he performs the nuptial ceremony and pronounces the blessing on the happy pair. Let KING, COOK, FARMER and ABELL subscribe their names on her marriage certificate. Oh! how auspicious will the hymeneal [illegible] thrill with joy as the groom in the [illegible] embrace the bridegroom of her choice. Let her not be too impatient for the honey-moon, [illegible] give a moment's thought as to what mark the offspring shall bear upon its forehead. We are impatient for the ceremony to commence.

Mr. SNOW replied denying that the Republicans had acted in bad faith, and defending them from the charge of inconsistency.

The second ballot under the resolution was then taken as follows:

Odell	46	Robinson	39
Foot	[illegible]	Glover	10

Balance scattering.

The following is the last vote:

Robinson	60	Odell	48
Glover	[illegible]		

Remainder scattering. Robinson elected. Adjourned.

New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

The New-York State Temperance Society assembled in the Assembly Chamber at 7 o'clock this evening, and was called to order by Mr. DELAVAN, President of the Society.

After prayers by Rev. Dr. NOTT, of Union College, an address was delivered by E. C. DELAVAN.

Professor MCCOY read the Treasurer's report, and the annual report of the Society. The total amount of funds received for the year was $12,[illegible], and the expenditures $11,[illegible], leaving a cash balance on hand of $497. There was pledged by the delegates at the annual meeting last year $1,[illegible]. This has all been paid but $[illegible], which, when paid, will reduce the debt of the Society to $16,[illegible].

The annual address expresses the hope that the trials at present going on will establish on a surer and more permanent foundation the great principles of prohibition, and exhorts continued efforts to enforce and maintain the Prohibitory Law.

Prof. DEAN introduced a resolution that the Society will stand by, advocate and coöperate in enforcing the Prohibitory Liquor Law, so far as decided constitutional by the Court of Appeals; that they will support candidates for offices, irrespective of their political opinions, who are the truest and ablest advocates of the legal prohibition of intoxicating drinks; that the Society repeat and reaffirm its entire independence of political parties, and that it will continue to look for its exponents and representatives to men not only the advocates of total abstinence, but who are themselves total abstainers. Referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. Dr. NOTT delivered an eloquent address. Prof. MCCOY also addressed the meeting. Letters were received from HENRY WARD BEECHER and Mr. GOUGH, stating that the condition of the roads prevented their reaching Albany.

The following Committees were then appointed:

Business Committee—A. McCoy, Albany; G. [illegible], Syracuse; Rev. J. Lucky, Sing Sing; John Foot, Hamilton; and E. B. Day, Catskill.

Committee on Nominating Officers—C. C. Leigh, New-York; John Savage, Utica; Dr. Nott, Schenectady; Dr. B. B. Stetts, Albany; G. W. J. [illegible], Amsterdam.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

From Rio Janeiro.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The brig *Fairy*, from Rio Janeiro Dec. 1, arrived here this morning, but brings no news of importance. Left in port ships *Sarah Parker*, [illegible] and *Mary*, from New-York, discharging; [illegible], ditto, dismasted; *E. [illegible]*, [illegible]; *Day Light*, *Susan A. Howell*, from Baltimore; [illegible], from Boston. Saw two American barks entering the harbor, one showing B. in a white signal, and the other a red signal with a black ball.

Conviction of McKinney for Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Jury in the case of MCKINNEY, indicted for the murder of CORNELIUS BURNS, brought in a verdict this evening of manslaughter. The trial has created great excitement, and has occupied several days. General dissatisfaction is felt with the verdict.

JOHN H. WHEELER was elected to-day delegate from the Fifth Congressional District to the Know-Nothing National Convention.

The Screw Steamship [illegible]—Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 16—[illegible] P. M.

The new screw steamship *[illegible]*, Capt. Cummings, twenty-one days from Glasgow, for New-York, put into this port, this morning, short of coals.

The steamer was first signaled by the *America*, now eleven days out from Liverpool, but up to the present moment she has not been heard of.

The Governorship of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Attorney-General SMITH filed to-day, in the Supreme Court, on behalf of Mr. BASHFORD, an information, on which the Court issued a writ, [illegible] demanding by what authority Mr. BARSTOW holds the office of Governor. Twenty days is allowed for an answer.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* will leave here about 2 o'clock P. M. She has sixty-six passengers for Liverpool, and ten for Halifax, but no specie.

The [illegible] Steamer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The [illegible] arrived here at [illegible] o'clock [illegible], and the [illegible].

[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

LA GRANGE's [illegible] mense audience to-night. The [illegible] a musical *furore*.

Long Island Railroad.

The Long Island Railroad trains run over the road as far as to Lake Road. The efforts to get through are unremitting; but the difficulties cannot be appreciated except by those who know how Long Island snow packs into deep cuts, and how [illegible] it is after lying a few days. The Brooklyn and [illegible]-avenue cars of this City are not likely to get through to their southern termini before the snow [illegible] is dug out again.

We are assured by Mr. [illegible], of whom, under the head of "theatrical," we made some statements yesterday, that so far as he was concerned the statements were incorrect. Though at the Broadway Theatre on the night indicated, he says he was not [illegible], nor knew anything of it.

Mr. [illegible] WYCK, one of the sufferers at the late collision on the Hudson River Railroad, is now at [illegible] House, in Bloomingdale. His injuries are very grievous, and he suffers much pain in the right eye. His face is badly scalded.

Many are getting short of coal—and can get no more,—not because there is not enough in the yards, but because the carmen won't carry coal while the carting is so bad.

From John to Fulton, Nassau-street has been innocent of any carriage, [illegible], since the 8th. Foot passengers worry through, however, without peril.

Commissioner [illegible] is out of money, and hence can't put the streets in passable condition. Pity the City couldn't get out of [illegible]. [illegible] the office, and let us have streets open again.

Miss BUNKLEY, "the escaped nun," has been captured by Dr. SCANDER ANDREWS, Jr., of Perth Amboy—and married.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS.—E. & M. B. TOWLE & CO. will offer this day a large [illegible] of Linens, Diapers, Table cloths, Napkins, [illegible], [illegible] and Sheeting Linen. Also, [illegible] goods saved from the late wrecks, and will be sold at very low prices. [illegible] and the [illegible] of being soiled and wet.

E. & M. B. TOWLE & CO., [illegible] Hall, No. [illegible] Greenwich.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and improved [illegible] for old machines of every kind [illegible] by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Doane, and other [illegible] [illegible] are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. [illegible] for a profitable bargain at a great rate. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all [illegible]. [illegible] practical science and beauty, combining the [illegible] [illegible], ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] to hair or skin, and [illegible]. Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer [illegible] of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof [illegible]. Depot No. [illegible] Pearl-street, one door below Maiden-lane.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, at the Hall of the Board, [illegible] PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair. On motion, the Board proceeded to ballot for President.

After having balloted sixteen times, Messrs. [illegible] and WATERBURY declared their desire to withdraw in favor of some new gentleman who would be equally agreeable to them all. On motion of [illegible], the Board took a recess for fifteen minutes.

On reorganizing and taking the fortieth ballot, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., was elected President of the Board. The acting President appointed Messrs. [illegible], WATERBURY, and WEBB, a Committee to conduct the President to the chair. Mr. GREEN very [illegible] expressed his thanks for the honor conferred [illegible], and the Board proceeded to the election of [illegible]. ALBERT GILBERT, Esq., the indefatigable officer who has so long filled the responsible position, was elected on the first ballot, by 39 out of the [illegible] votes cast.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for the Executive Committees and the Finance Committee, with the following result:

Free Academy—A. V. Williams, Joseph Edwards, [illegible], Thomas Boese, R. A. Adams, John G. [illegible], James M. Tuthill.

Normal Schools—William H. Neilson, J. Davenport, [illegible] Winthrop, David Webb, William S. See, [illegible], Jedediah Miller.

Evening Schools—William Jones, Jr., A. J. [illegible], [illegible] Bostman, George White, Florence McCarthy, A. [illegible], William Sinclair.

Finance Committee—Isaac Phillips, Abraham [illegible], William Sinclair, Richard Burlew, John [illegible].

After a very industrious session of nearly six hours, the Board adjourned.

The hall was thronged with citizens and friends of the candidates during the balloting, and the proceedings were conducted with order and dignity. The defeated candidates made brief addresses, expressive of their personal feelings.

The President elect is a moderate Democrat in politics, and has shown himself an earnest worker during the past year in the Board. The re-election of Mr. GILBERT, and his staff of assistants in the business department, is a guarantee that the interests of the public will be duly cared for in all respects. Dr. WILLIAMS will doubtless be the Chairman of the Free Academy Committee.

The next meeting of the Board will be two weeks hence, when the other Committees will be appointed by the President.

The Evening School Committee will hold their first meeting on Friday evening of the present week, for the purpose of choosing their Chairman, with other duties.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural [illegible] of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines, [illegible], coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 30 Maiden-lane.

Redding's Russia Salve.—25 cents a box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for burns, sores, boils, and all external injuries—recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. [illegible], JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

As a Cure for Consumption [illegible] **Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has [illegible] a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full [illegible] label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 175 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Pulmonary Consumption.—The great [illegible] of our Northern climate, is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is [illegible] the high reputation which it enjoys.

Complimentary Entertainment to Mr. Gough.—The following correspondence has taken place between several of the first gentlemen of this City and Mr. Gough:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

To Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH—

Dear Sir: As a testimonial of our estimate of your distinguished services in the cause of Temperance, both in Great Britain and America, we, the undersigned, do respectfully invite you to an entertainment in this City, on the evening of the 14th of February next.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,	EDMUND HYATT,
JAMES HARPER,	JOSEPH HOXIE,
THEODORE McNAMEE,	HARVEY P. PEET,
HORACE WEBSTER,	OLIVER H. LEE,
ANSON G. PHELPS,	C. C. NORTH,
THOMAS DENNY,	HIRAM BARNEY,
OLIVER E. WOOD,	EDWARD CORNING,
DAVID HOADLY,	JOHN W. OLIVER,
NORMAN WHITE,	P. R. BETTS,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	W. H. DIKEMAN,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	C. C. LEIGH,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,	MAHLON T. HEWITT,
A. R. WETMORE,	JOHN MARSH,
JOHN H. GRISCOM,	

BOYLSTON CENTRE, Jan. 12, 1856.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq.—

Dear Sir: I received a day or two since, a very kind and complimentary letter of invitation to an entertainment in the City of New-York, on the 14th of February next, signed by yourself and several other gentlemen, for whom I have long entertained a high regard. In accepting your unexpected and flattering invitation, I would gratefully express my deep sense of the honor thus conferred upon me. Personally, I should shrink from such a demonstration, but as the advocate, however feeble, of a noble cause, and believing that the enterprise I love will be advanced by the honor thus paid to one of its advocates,

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of true esteem,

Your obedient servant, JOHN B. GOUGH.

The entertainment, it is understood, will be given at Niblo's large Saloon. Due notice will be given of the arrangements and sale of tickets.

An Appeal to the Public.—THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and chartered in [illegible], its object being to procure life-boats and stations, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting medals and pecuniary rewards.

Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-saving stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey; by which more than 1,700 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without these means of escape, the dreadful tragedy of the Atlantic and Bristol would have been repeated.

The immense and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of the citizens of this emporium the most comprehensive plan, and effective means of saving the lives of the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the emigrant and the tempest-tossed mariner from a watery death? The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are quite inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow-citizens to aid by liberal contributions their efforts in the cause of humanity.

Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., J. T. NICOLL, [illegible] Committee, and by the officers of the Association.

JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 31 Pine-st.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., Treasurer, South-st.

JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Secretary, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. GEO. SUMNER has consented to repeat his Lecture on "Old Europe and Young America" next SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets [illegible] to members, half price; may be had at the Library, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

E. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., [illegible] Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; [illegible] CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

Pioneer National Live Oak Club.—A regular Meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 17, at the Club Room, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Mercer, at 7 o'clock.

[illegible] PUTNAM, Sec'y. H. N. WILD, President.

Members of other Live Oak Clubs are respectfully invited.

John B. Gough will deliver a lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle on SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible]. Doors open at 6; Lecture will commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door. No postponement on account of the weather.

Industrial Home Association No. [illegible]—All the members may obtain their Deeds for Property [illegible], immediately, by calling at No. 163 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by [illegible]. CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.—Who desire to apply Electro-Chemical Baths for the removal of metallic substances from the [illegible]. R. PALMENBERG, No. 48 Canal-st., [illegible] Broadway, New-York, manufacturer of Bunsen's [illegible] and improved Galvano-Magnetic Machines, [illegible] prepared to put up these Baths. Having already furnished several physicians of high standing in this City [illegible], who have expressed their utmost satisfaction in every regard, he begs leave to call the attention of physicians to his improved Batteries, which for power, durability and simpleness of construction, are much superior to any heretofore known. To telegraph companies, [illegible] of plated ware, and for experimental [illegible] can be recommended as the best. Thorough [illegible] given in the application of Electro-Chemical [illegible].

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a neat girl, as cook, and her niece as nurse; she is 15, can mind a baby or wait on a lady who boards. Excellent City references; wages $8. The cook can do all styles of cooking, baking, washing and ironing, pastry of every description; [illegible] in this City, and last in Philadelphia; wages $7. Call at No. [illegible] 28-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By three colored young women, one as first-class cook, one as cook and laundress, or to do general housework, and one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by a Scotch young woman as nurse and seamstress, and two American young women capable of filling any situations. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl in a private family. She is a good plain cook. Can bake bread, and knows a little about pastries. Is also a first-rate washer and ironer, and can furnish the best of references as to character and abilities. Will be seen at No. 236 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a highly recommended Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork for a small private family. She can do plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer, and can furnish good recommendations. Will be seen at No. 236 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing, plain sewing and taking care of children. Best of references given. Call at No. 295 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable German Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good [illegible]; is willing to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Spring-st., near Elizabeth.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a French Protestant lady, as a nursery governess, in a family or school in New-York, or near New-York. Address by letter, Box No. 4,079.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young American girl to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 20 Madison-st., up stairs, third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—In a respectable family, as children's nurse, by a young woman, who is permitted to refer to her friends at No. 3 Washington-place, where she may be seen.

A YOUNG MAN of thorough business qualifications desires a situation in a wholesale Stationery House. First-class City references furnished. Address BUSINESS, at this office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. Mr. F. was for the last three years clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted immediately for all kinds of situations.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to teach music in some female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

SERVANTS.—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

C. MASON.

SERVANTS.—A French seamstress, German cook, and a Protestant lady's maid, are now disengaged at the FEMALE SERVANT'S HOME, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, at the SERVANT'S INSTITUTE REGISTRY OFFICE, three excellent colored cooks.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

CHILDREN'S STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Those who have had experience in trimming children's fancy Straw Hats, can find steady employment and good wages at A. LELAND & CO.'S, No. 171 Pearl-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—In a furnishing store, one who understands the business preferred. Address T., at *Daily Times* Office, with age and salary wanted.

A SOPRANO SINGER.—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

AT No. 4 EAST BROADWAY.—WANTED—Two salesmen for dry goods stores; places procured for school teachers, conductors, baggagemen, firemen, &c.; men for steamers, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers, &c. Apply to EDW. GILLEN.

BOY WANTED.—From 14 to 16 years of age, honest, intelligent, and willing to work, to attend an office and to make himself generally useful to his employer. Apply in person, or with certificate of character, &c., at No. [illegible] John-st., up stairs.

YOUNG LADY WANTED.—To attend a bakery. Those with good reference and competence can address BAKER, Times Office.

WANTED.—An experienced packer in a fancy goods house. Address Box 536 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—In a wholesale Drug Store. Apply at No. 90 Warren-st. J. & J. F. TRIPPE & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE CITY HALL.—A European lady having an extra furnished room with a large closet attached, would take one or two single gentlemen who would prefer a residence with a private family. Address with real name, G. L., at the Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor, or a large room on the 1st floor, can be obtained with board at Nos. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Partial board can be obtained with pleasant rooms in a desirable location near South and Wall st. Ferries, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 91 [illegible]-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 112 Hudson-st. References required.

BOARDING.—No. 331 Greenwich-st. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Mrs. TAYLOR'S; also, gentlemen and their wives.

PLEASANT LODGINGS.—Furnished rooms, in a private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 279 West 22d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FIRST-CLASS CITY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A weekly journal, devoted to one of the most important interests of the times, having reached in fourteen months a safe, paying subscription list of 4,000 names and a very large and profitable advertising patronage, is offered for sale. The paper, from the first, has had the entire time and personal influence of its Editor and Proprietor, who now wishes to relieve himself of the responsibility of his position, and have the paper continued under an able business management, which should carry it to the pitch of success of which it is capable. Would continue the editorial charge of the paper if desired. Parties applying in good faith, will be fully informed of the standing of the paper and other particulars, by addressing for an interview, FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER, New-York Post-Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE TO A LADY.—FOR $150.—A light, genteel and respectable business, paying $40 to $60 per month net profit. The advertiser being about to enter a more extensive business, offers the above to some enterprising lady, whose time would only be employed from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (during which time she can be engaged with needle work if desired,) in selling a ladies' fancy article. The above is no humbug, which can be ascertained by addressing between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., or 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., to

Mr. HENRY RAPP, No. 267 Broadway, up stairs.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $3,000 to $5,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 204 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City; is now doing a steady and cash business, which might be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 20 Fulton-st., or WM. MILFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, not wishing to decline his present business, would undertake the management, or extend the trade, of some manufacturing firm, in which his experience and acquaintance with hardware merchants throughout the [illegible] and Canada would insure success and advantage. Apply to M. H., Post-Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 370 [illegible]-st., New-York City.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York.

Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day.

Parlors, with Bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day.

MEALS EXTRA, AND AS ORDERED.

This Hotel is newly furnished and in thorough order, having a first-class location and all the appointments of the highest priced hotels. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., [illegible] Beekman-st., opposite Astor-House.

APPLES.—A very choice lot of Western Apples, such as [illegible], Baldwins, Greenings, and various other kinds, entirely free from frost. For sale to shippers and family use, in quantities to suit purchasers, from [illegible]. [illegible] PAGE & CO., No. [illegible] West-st., New-York.

CENTRAL [illegible] MILLS FLOUR [illegible] a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York, HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

I.

HOME COMFORTS;

OR, ECONOMY FAMILIARLY ILLUSTRATED.

This is quite a novelty. In the form of a highly interesting story, it gives many admirable hints upon matters of home economy, showing how to live in the best manner for the smallest outlay, and practically illustrates how everything should be done from the kitchen to the garret. All this is given in the form of a story written in a very pleasing manner. For the young housekeeper it is invaluable, and no lady can read it without deriving much valuable information. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

II.

FAMILY PASTIME;

OR, HOMES MADE HAPPY.

A collection of games for the social circle. This volume gives full and clear directions how to play a large number of parlor games, including many new and original ones. Every household of which young people are a part, will find a volume such as this of peculiar interest and value. Extra gilt sides and edges. Price 75 cents.

IN PRESS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,

OUR COUSIN VERONICA;

OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.

BY MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY,

Author of "Amabel, a Family History," 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

All who read "Amabel" will welcome another work from the same pen, marked by the finish of style, force, observation and knowledge of character which so distinguished the authoress' previous production.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY, FOR 1855.

This delightful story is in DICKENS' finest Holiday humor, and will be eagerly read by all classes of readers. For sale by all the Booksellers and Newsmen. Trade supplied by DIX & EDWARDS, No. 10 Park-place.

A GENUINE NEW-ENGLAND STORY!

HAMPTON HEIGHTS;

OR, THE SPINSTER'S WARD.

BY CALEB STARBUCK.

1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

From the New-York Evangelist.

The story abounds in highly wrought strokes of the humorous and pathetic.

From the Boston Traveller.

Crowded with character and incident, and including many distinct narratives in the plot. It is well written and quite interesting.

From the Troy Times.

A genuine New-England Story, with the true Connecticut flavor. It is a lively daguerreotype of characters, customs, life and manners in the land of steady habits.

From the Boston Atlas.

The narrative of the successive events and incidents is well told and interesting.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.

His narratives are natural, and the dialogues and descriptions excellent.

From the Dayton Gazette.

It is pervaded throughout, with a fund of genial and attractive humor, that would lead one to conjecture its author an "old salt."

From the Toledo Blade.

It is written in a lively and piquant style.

From the Hartford Courant.

The characters are well drawn, and the author excels in that dramatic drapery in which a good writer knows how to dress a fiction.

From the New-Jersey Messenger.

It is written in a clear and flowing style, and displays mastery of language, knowledge of character, and cultivation of mind.

From the Rock Islander.

Its author has a keen appreciation of the beauties of poetry, and many of its choice gems enrich the pages of his narrative.

From the New-York Tribune.

A fresh and lively original story.

From the New-York Picayune.

It is fertile and natural in incident, the characters are vigorous individualisms, and not exaggerated.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

NOW READY:

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE DESTINY OF NICARAGUA;

OR, CENTRAL AMERICA AS IT WAS, IS, AND MAY BE.

BY AN OFFICER IN THE SERVICE OF WALKER.

Such is the title of a most interesting and timely work just published by S. A. BENT & CO., No. 91 Washington-st., Boston.

The work contains a full account of the Nicaraguan scheme; the political condition of the country; its importance and resources; peculiarities of the people; striking incidents; a complete picture of the country; the progress, policy and positions of Walker and Kinney (with portraits of both;) the policy of the present Government; THE SECRET EXPEDITIONS; and, indeed, an exposition of all matters relative to the condition of Nicaragua.

IT IS THE ONLY BOOK PUBLISHED

which contains reliable information relative to the country, and an exposition of the causes which have given rise to the intense excitement which now exists respecting it.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

S. A. BENT & CO., No. 91 Washington-st., Boston.

BLANK BOOKS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Merchants and others in want of Blank Books for the new year are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

STATIONERY

of every description necessary for the counting-room at reasonable prices.

F. W. SONNEBORN, Bookbinder, [illegible]

MR. BRADBURY'S NEW GLEE BOOK.—THE NEW-YORK GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK, by WM. B. BRADBURY, is now ready, containing a variety of glees and part songs, arrangements from operas, and a selection of the most useful choruses, adapted especially to musical conventions and associations, and advanced singing classes. Price $1 25.

This book is believed to contain a larger amount of interesting and popular matter than any of the previous highly successful works of its class by the same author. Specimen copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the retail price. A very liberal reduction in price at wholesale. Published by MASON BROS., New-York.

LITTLE DORRIT.

BY DICKENS.

THE DIME, 16 pages 4to., will contain the cheapest edition of this story published. January, 1856—Contents: Little Dorrit; Editorial, the *Dime* Tells its own Story; The New-Year; Are these the Ladies Days? Winter; Bayard Taylor; Extracts from Useful Books, &c. Terms—Four copies sent to one address one year, $1. D. FANSHAW, Publisher, No. 35 Ann-st.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, every Saturday, $6 a year. PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, monthly, $3 a year. LITTELL, SON & CO., Boston, and No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—WILLIAM HALL & SON will publish this week:

FAR FROM MY NATIVE LAND. No. 1 of Home Songs. By C. C. Converse. 25 cents.

COME TO ME QUICKLY. Ballad by Wurzel, composer of "Hazel Dell," "Old Josey," &c. 25 cents.

RENDEZVOUS POLKA. Composed by Strauss. 25 cents.

WAR QUADRILLES. (Quadrille Militaire.) By Alphonse Leduc. 25 cents.

POLACCA DI CONCERT, for four hands. By Theodore Eisfeldt. 75 cents.

DREAMS OF YOUTH. Ballad by Cherry, composer of "Shells of the Ocean." 25 cents.

FORGET ME NOT. Romance for the Piano. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.

SOUVENIR D'ECOSSAIRE. Fantaisie de Salon. By William Vincent Wallace. 60 cents.

CHURCH BELLS, No. 14, and SHELLS OF THE OCEAN, No. 17, of Twenty Joys for the Piano. By Bellak. Each 25 cents.

GOOD NIGHT AND PLEASANT DREAMS. New song by William Vincent Wallace, arranged for the Guitar by C. C. Converse. 25 cents.

Sent by mail free of charge.

NEW METHOD FOR THE GUITAR.—By C. C. CONVERSE. Price $2. Published by WM. HALL & SON.

From the New-York Musical World.

This is beyond question, the completest and best system of instruction for the Guitar which has yet been published.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The work before us shows a thorough knowledge of the Guitar; and the plan of instruction is progressive, lucid and thorough.

From the Musical Review and Gazette.

Those who would study the Guitar without the aid of a teacher cannot do better than procure this new Book by Mr. Converse. He has really given us the best and most practical Guitar instructor with which we are acquainted; not the least merit of which is that it gives the instrument its proper place.

From the Elmira Republican.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work; the most thorough and complete method for the Guitar ever published. Two editions have already been exhausted and the demand increases. We recommend it to those now learning, or who intend to learn this graceful and delightful instrument. &c., &c., &c.

BOOKS.—WILLIAM G. HALL—a book collector for the last forty years in various countries in Europe—has received per ship *Palestine*, from London, and St. Denis, from Havre, 180 cases of BOOKS, upwards of 40,000 volumes, the largest importations from noblemen's and gentlemen's libraries ever made into the United States. They consist of every language, and every department of literature; also, the entire remainder of the Parker Society Publications. The price of each work is marked in the first volume. 150 cases are now ready for sale, and the remainder in a few days, at No. 418 Franklin-st., second and third floors. Selected from the libraries of the late Lord Stuart De Rothesay, Sir J. [illegible], [illegible], E. Jones, [illegible], &c.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Book-Binders. Manufacturers of [illegible] for the [illegible] and Daily Journals for 1856, all sizes. Orders receive prompt attention.

MACAULEY'S ENGLAND FOR THE MILLION.—Out THIS DAY. Vols. 3 and 4 of the People's Edition at 30 cents per vol. For sale by WM. W. SWAIN, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOW READY.—RICHARDSON'S WESTERN ADVERTISING AND CORRESPONDENCE JOURNAL.—Office No. 265 Broadway. See card in to-morrow's Times.

BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS—Suitable for presents; also, Albums, boxes of Oil and Water Colors, Drawing [illegible]. W. SCHAUS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS

IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES

Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

New made and sold by the Patentees.

B. G. WILDER & CO.

No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. 32 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
JOHN K. ALLEN.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.—FOR THE SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. HOADLEY, Esq.	President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.	Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & CO.	No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq.	President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq.	Vice-Pres. Am. Ex. Bank.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.	No. 19 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.	Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq.	Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.	No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.	Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of BLAKE & CROSBY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO. have purchased their entire property and assets and have succeeded to their business and will continue the same at No. 71 Gold-st. Payment of all debts due to Blake & Crosby must be made to Blake, Wheelock & Co., which firm will also pay all the debts of Blake & Crosby.

GEO. W. BLAKE,
JAMES CROSBY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., in the business of manufacturing wrought iron pipe, steam, gas and Croton-water fixtures, steam and water gauges, boilers, heaters, pumps of every kind, and other manufacturing of a like character, having succeeded to the business of the late firm of Blake & Crosby, and will continue the same at No. 71 Gold-st.

GEO. W. BLAKE,
W. W. WHEELOCK,
L. P. STARR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JNO. HIGGINS and JNO. FARRELL, under the style and firm of JNO. HIGGINS & CO., at Belfast, Glasgow and New-York, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding claims due to the estate will be collected by Mr. THOMAS P. WIGHT, of New-York, and the liabilities, debts and obligations due by the late firm, on either side of the Atlantic, will be duly paid by the said Mr. Wight, under the guarantee of Mr. James Wallace, of the firm of J. & W. Wallace, Glasgow.

JNO. HIGGINS,
JNO. FARRELL.

GLASGOW, Dec. 7, 1855.

MR. JNO. FARRELL, late firm JNO. HIGGINS & CO., has identified his future interests with AYERS & MELLISS of Nottingham, Glasgow, and MELLISS & AYERS, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHARLES S. LITTLE has this day associated with him EDW. C. LITTLE, J. CUSHING and ROBT. J. COOPER, and will continue the general hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st., under the name and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.

CHAS. S. LITTLE,
EDW. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING,
ROBT. J. COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts. JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN B. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLT & QUILLIARD, for the transaction of a general Hardware business, at the old stand of the late V. W. Many, No. 301 Hudson, cor. of Christopher-st.

SHERMAN P. COLT,
GULIAN V. QUILLIARD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855.

REMOVAL.—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 30 Park-row to Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., corner of Church-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE.—Gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Presbyterian Church and who desire to render her unfinished enterprise prosperous at the earliest possible moment, are earnestly requested to meet a delegation from the City of Philadelphia, to hear a statement of the affairs of the Presbyterian House, and of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, viz.:

REV. ALBERT BARNES,
REV. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D.
JOHN A. BROWN, Esq.
M. W. BALDWIN, Esq.
SAMUEL H. PERKINS, Esq.
CHARLES S. WURTS, Esq.
JOHN C. FARR, Esq.
THOMAS B. SPARHAWK, Esq.

On this (Thursday) Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church. The deliberations and results of the meeting will have an important bearing upon the efficiency and success of the future plans of the Church. In behalf of the Publication Committee. WM. H. SPENCER, Secretary.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENIOR CLASS, Professor SCHMIDT, of Columbia College, will deliver (at Hope Chapel) a course of Six Lectures on the *German Language and Literature Anterior to the Reformation*. The First Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the Course, $3, admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, may be obtained from the President of the College, and at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

O. U. A.—CONTINENTAL CHAPTER, No. 12.—The members are respectfully invited to attend the Chapter on THURSDAY EVENING, for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH EVANS. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,

M. D. SHABOT, Sachem.

J. H. ANDERSON, C. of the C.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED LECTURE at the Broadway Tabernacle, THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., by Professor ROBERT GRANT, on *Artificial Light*, introducing the most magnificent experiments in illumination with the oxyhydrogen light ever exhibited, and lighting the house with his model calcium lighthouse, as proposed by him for the United States Government. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the Astor House and Tabernacle.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Address from Prof. A. D. BACHE, Supt. of the U. S. Coast Survey, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., in the Chapel of the University, at 8 o'clock. No charge for Tickets, which may be had on application at the Society's Rooms, University Building.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S Fifth Lecture, on *The Artists*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores, and at librarian's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

LECTURE.—The next lecture of the course, now being delivered before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-street Congregational Church, will be delivered in their Church in 20th-st., near 7th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, by D. C. GILMAN, Esq.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅜ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

FOR SALE.—One Anvil Block, for steam hammer, 20,800 pounds. One wrought iron Shaft, 24 feet by 12 inches, new, unturned. Four new Cranks, finished, 8 feet stroke, 15-inch Shaft, 9-inch Crank, 27 inches and 18 inches across hubs, at ends, 14 inches and 12 inches thick.

JOHN STUART, No. 105 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington-st., New-York. Importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. [illegible] Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and elegant stock before purchasing. Also an extensive assortment of [illegible] and caps for children. One price. [illegible] KELLOGG.

DRY GOODS.

THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES

Is invited to the

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
HUCKABACK TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS, FLANNELS, COTTON SHEETINGS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
INDIA DIMITY, BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
INCLUDING A LARGE INVOICE OF
SHIRTING LINENS,

of a very superior make—prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard.

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, JAN. 14.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

10,000 yards wet De Laines at 1s., worth 2s.
5,000 yards wet Silks at 4s., worth 7s.
5,000 yards wet silks at 6s., cheap at 8s.
10,000 yards Paramette, at 1s. 6d., worth 2s.
1,500 yards wet Flannel at 1s., cheap at 2s.
1,000 yards wet linen [illegible]
2,000 dozen linen damask napkins, [illegible] cheap at 16s.
2,500 dozen linen handkerchiefs, at 1s. a doz.
1,000 dozen linen handkerchiefs, at 1s., very fine.
500 pieces shirting linen, 2s. 6d.
500 [illegible] linen [illegible]
1,000 pair blankets at 12s.—a bargain.
Also, 1,000 cloaks from auction, half price.
[illegible] Talmas from auction, half price.
Besides 500 dozen French kid gloves at 3s., worth 6s.
Also, 25 cases and bales of cotton shirting and sheeting, but slightly wet, and sold at great bargains.

The above named goods will astonish the community, for such quality of goods at the prices, was never before offered to the public. Goods sent by express freely to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn.

ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 263 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF DRY GOODS!!

J. THOMPSON.

No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, having decided upon giving up the business, now offers his entire stock at great bargains. The public are respectfully invited to make an early call, and are assured that this is no humbug, but a real *bona fide* closing sale. The lease and fixtures will also be disposed of. Apply to the Proprietor,

JAMES THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Observe, 3d door and first dry goods from Clinton-st.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS—AT GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—During January and February patterns can be procured at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway, at the following prices: cloaks, mantillas, wrappers, &c., at only 12½ cents; basque and plain waists, cut to fit the form, at 12½ cents; ladies' sacks, sleeves, undergarments, &c., only 6¼ cents; children's patterns, in great variety, at 6¼ cents. Scientific dress-cutting taught at $1 50. No excuse now for ill-fitting dresses or old-fashioned garments.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A. F. JARVIS & CO., No. 73 Canal-st., are about retiring from their long established Millinery business, and offer the balance of their well-selected stock at such prices as must insure their immediate sale. The attention of dealers is particularly called, as the stock mostly consists of staple goods, such as ribbons, silks, laces, flowers, &c. All the furniture also to be sold. The store is leased, possession to be given the first of February.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 38 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

CLOTHING.—Ladies or gentlemen having any to dispose of, can receive a fair cash price by sending to the stores, No. 12 Laurens-st., near Canal, or No. 33 West Broadway, or letter by post. Ladies attended by Mrs. COHEN. S. COHEN.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible House, Astor-place, J. P. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

MUSICAL.—CHRISTOPH ELISHA HERRING, teacher of the Piano and the Melodeon, is desirous of receiving a few more pupils, and would accept a situation as organist in this City or in the neighborhood. CH. E. H. is acquainted with the German, French and English languages, and is happy to refer to Messrs. EDWARD HODGES, Musical Doc.; H. C. TIMM, President Philharmonic Society; PAUL JULIEN, the celebrated Violinist; AUGUST GOCKEL, the great Pianist. Address SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, Piano-fortes, No. [illegible] Broadway.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, will have several private seats vacated on Monday, which may be secured at only $10 for a course in practical double entry. All seats at this price must be secured this day or evening; regular terms, $20.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 387 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

THE SECOND TERM of Mrs. [illegible] BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. [illegible], [illegible] West [illegible]-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of Mrs. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., being open, there are vacancies for new pupils. The quarter dates from the time of entry. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

DANCING.—New Classes are now forming for the Second Quarter at DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Circulars explaining time and terms, can be obtained at either of the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 345 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

ATTENTION.—A magnificently carved seven-octave ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTE, manufactured by the celebrated makers, T. GILBERT & Co., Boston, is now on exhibition at the warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; it has pearl keys and the new diagonal scale. Those in search of an extra-fine instrument, are invited to call and examine.

H. S. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A magnificent rosewood Piano-forte, made by a Piano-forte maker for his own use, and fully warranted, but circumstances compelling its disposal, will be sold at an immense reduction from cost, and a second-hand Piano taken in exchange. By Mr. WEBER'S kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. [illegible] Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST.—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect. Instruments worth $300 and $350 for $175 to $225, finished all around, at No. 30 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

W. OSBORNE & CO.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 341 to 361 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

HAZLETON BROS. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—Prices much reduced—cash system adopted. The modern improved HORACE WATERS Pianos may be found at No. 333 Broadway. The Horace Waters catalogue of music at one third off. Large discounts to the trade.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A full 7-octave, round corner, rosewood Piano, with Hall's Celestial Attachment, and but little used, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. [illegible], between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., to-day.

A FINE-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO.—As good as new, by [illegible], New-York, with carved [illegible], will be sold for $[illegible]. Cost $[illegible]. Apply at No. 21 Great Jones-st.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL.—Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Mercer-st., near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired, and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA. [illegible] the public are respectfully informed that the last and only performance of Italian Opera in this City, for the present, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., previous to the departure of the Company to fulfill engagements elsewhere, opening in Boston on Monday, [illegible].

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, will be presented Mozart's immortal Opera of

DON GIOVANNI.

(In Three Acts.)

Donna Anna	Madame De La Grange
Donna Elvira	Mlle. [illegible]
Zerlina	Madame [illegible]
Don Giovanni	[illegible]
Don Ottavio	[illegible]
Leporello	[illegible]
Commendatore	[illegible]
Masetto	[illegible]

[illegible]

Musical Director and Conductor.........MAX MARETZEK.

Stage Manager.........[illegible]

Scenery.........[illegible]

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—$1 to all parts of the House; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera to commence at 8.

Seats may be secured on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Box Office, Academy of Music; also at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 300 Broadway.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphans will be held at NIBLO'S SALOON on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the following gentlemen, who compose the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

John R. McMenomy,	Oliver K. Moran,
Hugh Geraty,	Augustus O'Neil,
John M. Cooney,	William J. Hayes,
[illegible] Lynch,	Oliver Radley,
John A. Boyle,	Jeremiah J. Campion,
Edward C. Byrne,	Nicholas Hussey, Jr.,
Daniel Lalor,	Andrew J. Smith,
Edward I. Murray,	Daniel Sweeny, Jr.,
John Higgins,	[illegible] Lynch,
John W. Ryan,	John A. McGowan,
James T. Dolan,	Philip J. Conway,
Owen Brennan,	William H. Irwin,
Edward P. Brennan,	Thomas McCormick,
Edmund F. Kelley,	Richard Delano,
Charles Hussey,	John McCartin,
John A. McLaughlin,	J. McKinley,
Michael J. D. McGlynn,	Thomas Fay,
John Kelly,	William Fitzgerald,
Peter Moehan,	

ANDREW L. BYRNE, President.
THEODORE F. KELLY, 1st Vice-President.
JAMES A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM LALOR, Treasurer.
CHARLES WATERS, Secretary.

GALLERY OF FEMALE BEAUTY.—PRIZES AMOUNTING TO $5,000 FOR THE LIKENESSES OF THE HANDSOMEST WOMEN IN AMERICA.—Daguerreotypes of beautiful females taken without expense to the sitters, by the first artists in the country! The celebrated enterprise of Mr. P. T. Barnum—the GALLERY OF AMERICAN FEMALE BEAUTY—is now being actively carried out by the proprietors of Barnum's American Museum in New-York, Messrs. GREENWOOD & BUTLER, as originally designed by Mr. B. The premium for the likeness of the handsomest lady is $1,000; for the next most beautiful, $500; the next, $300; the next, $150; the next, $100; and the next ninety, $25 each. The entire one hundred are to be painted in oil portraits, afterwards, by distinguished artists, and the ten handsomest of all will be engraved for the WORLD'S BOOK OF BEAUTY in Paris. The following artists will take the daguerreotypes in this City, free of all expense to the sitters: J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway; M. M. Lawrence, No. 381 Broadway; [illegible], No. 359 Broadway; Meade Brothers, No. 233 Broadway; [illegible] Anson, No. 589 Broadway; [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway; Philip Haas, No. 505 Broadway; [illegible], No. 264 Broadway; M. H. Kimball, No. 321 Broadway; W. Thompson, No. 315 Broadway, and No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; M. Horton, No. 401 Broadway, corner of [illegible]; P. G. Clark, No. 190 Bowery; [illegible] Hall, No. 204 Chatham-st.; E. A. Lewis, No. [illegible] Chatham-street; P. Welling, corner of Bleecker and [illegible].

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, and every evening during the week.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

MATRIMONIAL BLESSINGS and the HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

Concluding with the Burlesque on RICHARD THE THIRD.

Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE. GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Price $1—or 11 for $10.

BUCKLEY'S new Song Book with music attached, is now ready and for sale at the Box Office.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, at the City Assembly Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, in aid of the funds of the [illegible] Free Library. Tickets, one dollar each (including supper,) may be obtained of the Committee, at HALL'S Music Store, BAKER & GODWIN'S, [illegible], HORACE WATERS, cor. of Anthony-st. and Broadway, and DANSKIN'S Office, JOLLIE'S Music Store; also, at the principal book stores and printing offices.

JAMES NARINE, Chairman, No. 7 [illegible]-st.

Jona. W. Bosman, Secretary, No. 53 William-st.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, [illegible] will be presented the Comedy of

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

[illegible]

To conclude with a new and splendid ballet, called the

PRIMA DONNA.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY—Four pieces all good, and all new.

TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

A new piece, now played for the second time in America.

THE BARBER'S PLOT.

A new comic piece, with Mr. Burton and Mr. [illegible].

A TRIP TO NIAGARA.

Another novelty, with Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes.

BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.

The funniest Farce on the stage.

Mr. Burton in his original character of.........[illegible].

The TOODLES TO-MORROW, with some of the new pieces.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. [illegible] Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, will be presented the Drama in five tableaux, called

THE SEA OF ICE.

Carlos.........Mr. [illegible]

Louise de Lascours.........[illegible]

To conclude with the new Farce of

DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, 1856, will be presented the Comedy of AN AWKWARD ARRIVAL. After which will be performed the Burlesque of PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, THE GENTLE SAVAGE. Captain John Smith.........Mr. Walcot.

To conclude with the Farce of

OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 16 and 17, the 3 act Drama of the KNIGHT OF ARVA, OR, CONNOR THE RASH. Connor [illegible].........Mr. J. M. [illegible]. To be followed by the Drama of ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN. Bubbles.........Mr. G. L. Fox. [illegible]. The whole to conclude with the nautical drama of JACKET OF BLUE.

EXTRAORDINARY!!! BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Receive for four admissions to their entertainments [illegible].

PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.

These tickets are for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Box-office of

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 BROADWAY,

and at the principal Hotels and Music Stores. See bills.

PRICE $1, or 11 for $10.

FAREWELL CONCERT—OF THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER.—Being positively their last appearance in New-York, prior to their departure for Europe, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at the Tabernacle, Broadway, assisted by Mr. H. C. TIMM, Pianist; Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist; Mr. BERNARDI, Baritone; Herr J. [illegible], Flutist; Herr SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston; Herr [illegible], Violoncellist; Herr BESIG, Violinist. Conductor—Mr. H. C. TIMM. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1. To be had at the Music Stores of Messrs. HALL & SON, JOLLIE, SCHUBERTH, BREUSING, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway. Upper part of the house 50 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—FAMILY DIVERSION. THURSDAY, Jan. 17, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the LOAN OF A LOVER, and ONLY A HALF-PENNY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, DON JUAN and also the DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN at 2½ and 7 P. M. THE LIVING WILD BEASTS, SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Members.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 163 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. [illegible] Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

APOLLO ROOMS.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—BOON CHILDREN will give some of their classical delineations in Bell [illegible], [illegible] singing and dancing. Admission 25 cents. Deduction made to schools. They also [illegible] the Brooklyn Athenaeum on Friday, [illegible].

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The beautiful building contains various objects of interest—[illegible] sculpture, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. [illegible].

GRAND BALL.—No. 21 Howard-st.—Mlle. CARLOTTA [illegible] respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BENEFIT BALL will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at her Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st. Tickets $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TO LET.—For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. The stage will be properly decorated for military balls with portions of the proper [illegible]. Apply at the Academy, No. [illegible] Wall-st., or of JAMES PHALEN, [illegible], at the Stage door of the Academy, 14th-st.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY AND EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

ATTENTION.—Plaster [illegible] put up with great care, at the old and well-known [illegible]. J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

AGRICULTURAL

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

E. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.
NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

The subscribers are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business—being in the very heart of the City—affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sales of Books, Public and Private Libraries, Stationery, Paper, Furniture, &c.

Parties favoring us with their business may be assured that every attention, both as to distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given in their interests, and every effort made to secure the attendance and competition of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay, and cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

John I. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE.—JOHN I. VANDEWATER will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom ... a rich assortment of crystal cut glass ware, of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company's manufacture, ... in sets and pairs; champagnes, wines, ... claret, ... cut water pitchers, celleries, claret jugs, fruit bowls, ... wine decanters, &c.; the whole forming the richest assortment of cut glass ware offered at auction this season. The above sale affords a fine opportunity to the trade, as every lot is to be sold without reserve.

E. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.
No. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION—On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1856, a large assortment of popular juvenile, poetical, ... illustrated, ... miscellaneous, school, and other books, ... Sale will commence at 6½ o'clock. Goods now open for examination, and catalogues now ready.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., ... Brandies, Port, Madeira, rum, gin, whiskies, &c. ...

George Cook, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—At 11 o'clock, at store No. 160 Broadway, a splendid stock of parlor, chamber, dining-room and office furniture, embracing the usual variety. Also palliasses, mattresses, mirrors, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues ready.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—Will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern— ...

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, ... For further particulars inquire of D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 36 Merchants' Exchange.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF DAMAGED FURNITURE AND BEDDING, BY FIRE AND WATER.—F. COLTON will sell, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock, ... Sale peremptory, rain or shine, to close the concern.

Oakley & Wright, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1856, at 10 o'clock, ... at their large salesroom, No. 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, ... Ladies and gentlemen in want of good furs will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.

John W. Somerindyke, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, by virtue of several mortgages, ... THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, ... horses, stages, wagons, sleighs, double and single harness, sleigh-bells, &c., together with blacksmith and wheelwright shops, ... bellows, lumber, iron, &c., &c.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagees.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the Mansion House, Rahway, N. J., on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, a farm of about 85 acres, on the main road ... Rahway, near the ... Station on the New-Jersey Railroad, ... For further information inquire of CHURCHMAN & ROBERTS, ... C. D. PIERCE.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS of ... AZARIAH BOODY.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ... SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. ...

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds. (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. ... William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are ... with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured by a large amount of ... with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress ... direct, level ... railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and ... over the Mississippi, ... It occupies especially the ... stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties pursuing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of
WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
or T. L. MERWIN, No. 39 William-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order.—Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at 9½ per cent.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., 42d-st. and 2d-av., New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av. ... The Transfer Books will be closed ... until after the election. By order. P. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 11, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. ... Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. Polls open from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BONDS.—Clinton Line Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. Clinton Line Extension Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. ... $20,000 Louisiana City 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business generally ... by E. O. CROMMELIN, No. ... Wall-st., ... Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Dividend at 6 per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 16th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. T. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is herby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 175 ATLANTIC-ST.—Athenæum Buildings, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 16th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst., will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. ... Mu... Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, ... Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. ...
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
E. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority ... JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. ... Water-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD F. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.
o4-law6mTh* JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATSON ... W. WATSON, M. D., ... Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, ... Author of "The Cause and Cure;" ... Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THIS PLEASANT AND POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD
acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and reëstablishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES— ...

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi ... LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

... LANSDOWNE. No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

... ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D. No. 2 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March, 18..

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, ... and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; ... fluence, thus rendering ... the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which ... have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, ... tion of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. ... the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

GOOD MEDICINES.—It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

AYER'S PILLS do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the Face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Diseases in the Head, Colds, Fever, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaint for which a Purgative Remedy is required. These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians. Try them once, and you will never be without them. Price 25 cents per box—five boxes for $1. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, or ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; ... both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man thereby ... Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 76 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. GARDONCHAM and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his speciality, (as usual, without charge,) at his convenient located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8 daily. He tenders to all afflicted, positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. ... and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 95 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. ... by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, ... Broadway, ... those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 842 New-York Post-Office. ...

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, ... One bottle lasts a week ... For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. ... Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. PORTER ... Bond-st., ... New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 26, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at ... A. M. Cleveland at ... P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with ... P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at ... A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland at ... P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago ... A. M., Cincinnati ... A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland ... A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. ... train for St. Louis, reaching there at ... P. M. on the following day. Also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN.

At 9:15 A. M., for Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, ... Rock Island, ... Cairo and all points West and Southwest, ... Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train ... from New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at ... P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford in connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving ... P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and ... P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:50 A. M. and ... P. M.
For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., ... for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M.

Through Way Trains, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, ... A. M. ...

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. ... South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 12th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.
J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct, through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M., arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M., for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, extends to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City.—*Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11* A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17) and ($15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will, until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES.
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—*In consequence of ice in the Delaware, the 11 A. M.* and 4 and 6 P. M. Trains from New-York for Philadelphia, and the 8½ and 10½ A. M. from Philadelphia, will run to and from Kensington Station until further notice.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ABRAHAM AYRES and JOSEPH TAYLOR, Plaintiffs, against EDWARD ARCHER and ANN MARIA his wife, David Vanderbeck and Mary his wife, Henry H. Elliott, James C. Holden, Runyon W. Martin, Jr., Lucius H. Spring, and Thomas B. Richards, Jr., Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 27, 1855.
STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, the 27th day of December, 1855.
STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja17-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., No. 176 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.
au2-law6mTh* JAMES W. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SHABOT, Senr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. ... in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 5, 1855.
DAVID S. SHABOT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of John T. Tuttle, M. D., No. ... Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the ... day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1855.
JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D. } Executors.
HENRY B. FRENCH. }
ja3-law6mTh*

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, ... BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. Exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

... For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & Co., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS ... THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

... For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers composing this line are the following:
BELGIQUE, A. H. L. TACK, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN, Commander.
LEOPOLD I., A. MICHEL, Commander.
DUO DE BRABANT.
CONGRES.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, 2,500 tons, A. H. L. TACK, Commander, will sail from New-York for Antwerp, ... on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. ... North River. ... An experienced Surgeon on board. For freight or passage, in first Cabin, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

For passage in the second Cabin and Steerage apply to ...

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH.... Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.... Saturday, ...
GLASGOW.... Saturday, ...
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamship FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st. ...

For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. ... Broadway.
P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March ...

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from their pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship ST. LOUIS, Lieutenant CHARLES ... Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's splendid steamship GOLDEN GATE, ... which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage, apply to ... RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st. ...

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco.

The splendid double engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. ... the contending parties and not the slightest interruption to the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $35; Pilatka, $38.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will succeed the above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will begin to receive freight MONDAY, Jan. 21, and will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 4 N. R., foot of Morris-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents.
NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 31 Broadway to No. 12 Park-place.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN T. HUNT against JOHN G. MITCHELL and ELIZA his wife, ADAM P. HOUSTON.—Summons for relief.—To JOHN G. MITCHELL and ELIZA his wife, and ADAM P. HOUSTON, the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 112 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 26, 1855.
VAN ANTWERP & JAMES.
d27-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys, 112 Chambers-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HALL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators, at the office of WILLIAM L. BARRE, No. ... Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated Jan. ..., 1856.
SUSAN M. HALL, } Administrators.
WILLIAM L. BARRE. }
ja17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL ALLISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., No. 8 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. ..., 1855.
MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., }
ABRAHAM S. ALLISON, } Executors.
EDWARD BEADEL. }

LEGAL NOTICES.

... GEO. R. SMITH, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, MATTHEW McCONOGHY, Commissioners.

... FRANCIS VILLOU.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. WRIGHT against PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS and COMPANY of the GROCERS' BANK.— ... Dated, Dec. 12, 1855.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.— ... against GEORGE W. PHELPS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant GEORGE W. PHELPS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, ... 18th day of December, 1855, ...

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DWIGHT ANDREWS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, ... FONDA, ... 31st day of January next.—Dated July 26, 1855.
ADELINE W. ANDREWS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARK WHEELOCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, ... BUTLER WRIGHT, No. 65 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the ... day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1855.
SIDNEY W. LAW, J. BUTLER WRIGHT, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EZRA PHELPS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, ...
CATHARINE PHELPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, ... against EUNICE ... late of the City of Brooklyn, ... day of April next.—Dated Oct. ..., 1855.
WILLIAM E. ANDREWS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARD A. FRASER, No. ... Broadway, in the City of New-York, ... Dated New-York, Aug. ..., 1855.
HELEN S. LOUNSBERRY, Administratrix.
EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

OLD EUROPE AND YOUNG AMERICA.

A LECTURE BY MR. GEORGE SUMNER.

The most eloquent and convincing appeal in behalf of popular instruction and education, (and such appeals are needed, even in the United States,) that we have had the pleasure of listening to, for many years was made by Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, last evening, in the large lecture room of the Mercantile Library Association. The room was uncomfortably filled by an audience, which, in size, the popular [illegible] anything that is publicly announced. Its selection, however, in view of the subject, was rather an advantage than otherwise; for it is not the [illegible], neither is it the laboring man, who under[illegible] popular education. If it be undervalued in this country, it is not by them; but it is by those who, naturally less intelligent, endeavor to make [illegible] a substitute, and that it may pass current, [illegible] aristocratic tone, the benefits [illegible] and through them the nation, may [illegible] workers in the cause of popular education [illegible] could have been convinced.

Mr. SUMNER began by stating that some seven [illegible] ago the British Government, alarmed at the [illegible] of the commercial marine of other [illegible] and the relative falling off of its own, sent a [illegible] to its diplomatic agents, instructing them to [illegible] the causes of this change. "The secret of [illegible] superiority over us," said one of the most [illegible] of these agents, "lies in the better education which their public schools give within the [illegible] of the masters and mates of their ships." But [illegible], continued the lecturer, that this [illegible] itself was better, because it was based [illegible] developed by Freedom. In this, he said, [illegible] great difference between Old Europe and Young America. To illustrate this fact and show [illegible] of education on the material and spiritual [illegible] of nations, he selected four countries [illegible] history of education offers examples of [illegible] interest—Holland, France, Greece and Ireland. The report of COUSIN has made the Prussian [illegible]. But Prussia is not to be judged by [illegible] schools, nor can their value be judged [illegible] the withering influence [illegible] superior instruction is exposed. With [illegible] of her wisest Professors banished—her men of [illegible] under the fear of a brutal police [illegible] with those engaged in the highest [illegible] of science suffering "the stings which patient [illegible] of the unworthy takes" we can offer small [illegible] to her Government. We can have but little [illegible] the good to be derived from her schools. [illegible] path of learning, said he, is onward and upward, [illegible] schools will thrive best where superior [illegible] is most developed and honored. Shrubs [illegible] around the oak, but the close, repres[illegible] of that which Continental despotism [illegible] over knowledge blights alike the tree and [illegible] the university and the school. It is [illegible] in Berlin to see in the Court circle—in what [illegible] society—the cold indifference, amount[illegible] with which those men [illegible] who are the pride of science. [illegible], RANKE, and a galaxy [illegible] are made to feel how little place [illegible] in the minds of those who call [illegible] the governing classes. They are taught, [illegible] of their sovereign, to yield precedence [illegible] country noblemen or beheaded infantry [illegible] who, with supercilious stare, inquire "Who are these strange people are?" The grand-name [illegible] the genial person of HUMBOLDT received from [illegible] a certain respect—not for his noble [illegible] to science, but because HUMBOLDT is a [illegible] and a Chamberlain! Feeling that the dignity [illegible] of human nature is humiliated by [illegible], one would gladly hail, in a Prussian [illegible] the feeling which animated that King of [illegible] who, on a similar occasion, giving the [illegible] precedence to talent, said: "I can, if I please, make seven lords out of seven plowmen; but I cannot make one HOLBEIN out of seven lords."

In a passing glance at Austria, Mr. SUMNER illustrated the Imperial theory of education by the following characteristic anecdote: The Austrian [illegible] that the rudimentary elements of knowledge, arithmetic and physical geography, should be taught, but from all above this it [illegible]. The whole theory of public instruction may [illegible] up in the reply made by the Emperor [illegible] to the Professors of Laybach [illegible] through their town, had come [illegible] with a complimentary address [illegible] and they were dismissed [illegible] from His Majesty that "they [illegible] themselves more useful because they [illegible] learning, but that he didn't want [illegible]. What he wanted was obedient subjects."

[illegible] of Education in the four countries [illegible] to illustrate his principles were [illegible] and interesting. Holland was placed in [illegible] first rank, as the land which first established Common Schools, and threw the doors of its [illegible] open to all. It is a pleasing duty, said Mr. S., on the part of every son of New-England, to [illegible] the tribute of respect to the land which [illegible] the example to the citizens of the [illegible] between the highest doctrines of [illegible] and the active practical duties of private [illegible] life—which proved to the world how [illegible] both sustained Education and Freedom.

The foundation of the National Schools in Ireland [illegible] described. Several piquant anecdotes given of [illegible] opposition to them. And the conclusion arrived at, that these, with the Encumbered Estates [illegible] operating a social renovation of the [illegible].

France and Greece, as well as Ireland and Holland, furnished the lecturer with striking facts and admirable illustrations of the necessary connection between Education and Freedom, from all of which he drew some practical inferences, which we shall give, as nearly as possible, in his own language.

"If there be any moral to the tale I have told, it may be summed up in few words. Pay your school tax without grumbling; it is the cheapest premium of insurance on your property. You are educating [illegible] who are to make laws for yourselves and your children. In this State you are educating those who are to elect your Judges. Build more school-houses, they will spare you the building more jails. Remember that the experience of other countries shows that the development of free and extended education has been followed by public and private prosperity; that financial success and political tranquillity have blessed the lands which have recognized its importance. Remember that education without freedom is barren in its results; that freedom without the education of the moral sentiments [illegible] into anarchy and despotism; and that liberty—ever vigilant herself, demanding ceaseless vigilance in her votaries—liberty will not linger long [illegible], where her twin-sister knowledge is neglected."

Previous to the commencement, it was announced that the lecture would be repeated on Saturday evening next, at which we advise all who wish to be instructed and pleased, to attend.

SKETCHES OF THE REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHEL.

Mr. MITCHEL's promised address on the "Sketching of the Revolution in Ireland," a subject which at the present time would appear to have particular claims on public attention, was delivered by him last night in the Tabernacle, to a very numerous and enthusiastic audience. Behind the platform was suspended the flag of the Irish Republic. The seats in the Gallery in the vicinity of the platform were filled with the members of various civic and military Societies—some in uniform and some in civilian's dress. The entrance of each of these companies was greeted with a burst of cheers. Among the audience we observed many of the more well-known of the lecturer's companions in 1848. [illegible]

[illegible] America upon the one great topic of this [illegible] one great topic indeed—for amidst the infinite diversity of human business and interests, there is one tremendous drama now beginning to unfold itself on the Continent of Europe, which mixes with them all, and which, every day more and more absorbs and overgrows them all. It is [illegible] kings and prophets wait for—the [illegible] no great complaisance. The day of the [illegible], he continued, had dawned at last. [illegible] taste or whose destiny had led [illegible] interest themselves in the great [illegible] transactions of mankind could not [illegible] and indifferent now. [Applause.] Not only [illegible] Europe, but over America too, men's pulses [illegible] beating somewhat quicker during the past [illegible]. Men watch the clock in these days, as if expecting to hear the great horologe of time striking the day of doom. Men might pretend to look on [illegible] world drama with indifference, they might [illegible] Eastern world was in its dotage, but in vain [illegible] they shut their ears to the echoes of [illegible] revolution there going on, and naturally and [illegible] would the question arise to them, Are the [illegible] tranched flunkeys of Europe to be fought [illegible] manhood at last? He (the lecturer) knew no greater public malefactors than the [illegible] of Kings who now govern Europe, and more especially the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. [Immense cheering.] The four points are valuable [illegible] four straws; therefore, those who have taken the trouble to investigate what those points are, and having learned them, may have forgot them, in which case the loss would be [illegible] [illegible]. This war is the [illegible]

infallible authorities, the English and French Press, [illegible] independence. The Autocrat of December—the man of the people—had conceived in his heart a horror of despotism; but it was of little importance how he felt, when the people began to consider the work that might be done by this young giant of a war now rocking in its Crimean cradle. [Cheers.]

Mr. MITCHEL next alluded to the persecutions in British India, and to the evidences which the Empire of Great Britain exhibited of decline. England, he said, was a sick man, and the Czar, who is familiar with the treatment of sick men, has his imperial thumb on the patient's pulse, and watches every throbbing. In England, every tenth man is a pauper, and the tradesmen are investing their money in the credit funds, whilst the Emperor of Russia is liberating his serfs and creating a host of small landed proprietors. The increase of the national debt in England, the additional taxations, the prostration of her army, the destruction of the material of her army in Ireland and Scotland, the poverty of the people, the hostility of the European nations, (France excepted,) the humiliations she has endured in her recruiting efforts abroad, were all dwelt upon at length as exhibiting the rapid decay of British power. Every day, he said, its empire was pushing nearer and nearer to the edge of the bottomless pit, and when it sank nobody would be very sorry but the Sambo King of the Mosquito Coast. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

The lecturer then referred to the more immediate subject of his lecture. He spoke in encouraging terms of the strength of the national and republican feeling yet in Ireland, as indicated in the local insurrectionary outbursts exhibited by the peasantry, and in the tone of the *Tribune*, a Republican newspaper recently established in Dublin. He ridiculed the support of American editors, who denied Irishmen the right to have an interest in the independence of their native country. If Irishmen were charged with being false to their citizenship, it was not because of their breaking the laws, but because they were true to the laws and to the Constitution. When the social war in England—the great struggle between the masses and the oligarchy came—then Irishmen might go over individually and help to redeem the independence of their native country without breaking the laws of their adopted country. He denied that citizens had any right to organize secret military associations for invading purposes, because America was at peace with the old toothless impostor. Irishmen, however, who were not citizens, and did not intend to become citizens, might go whenever they chose. As for himself, he had declared his intentions to become a citizen, and would never violate the law. One mode of effecting the object which Irishmen had in view was, he confessed, a rather precarious one, and was merely Irishmen going over there—as passengers or tourists—[laughter]—rallying the peasantry with the only watch cry, "the land." Another was, that in the event of a war between England and France united, and America, there would be nothing extravagant in promising America an army of 40,000 armed Irishmen to invade Ireland at their own expense. [Immense cheering.] The best way to prepare for such an event was to learn how to become good American citizens. He counseled the formation of Military Companies, but did not recognize the benefit of other Associations because he thought they were calculated to be made the means of personal aggrandizement, to produce and foment a factious spirit, and struggles for leadership. In conclusion, he advised patience, and wound up amid frantic enthusiasm with a stirring appeal to the hereditary hatred of England.

Lectures.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD lectured eloquently last night on "Martin Luther and the Reformation" at Hope Chapel. Mr. BROWN gave another of his very entertaining readings. To-night Prof. GRANT gives a series of brilliant experiments illustrating a lecture on "Light," and Prof. SCHMIDT of Columbia College opens a course on the German language anterior to the Reformation.

A preliminary meeting was held last evening at the Astor House, to consider the propriety of holding a public meeting relative to reform in our Postal system. The necessity of additional Post-Office accommodation in the City was fully concurred in, and it was resolved to hold such a meeting.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The principal matter in police affairs yesterday, was one bringing to light the wonderful

FEATS OF A SWINDLER.

The story ran thus: A gentleman of the "Jeremy Diddler" genius, who has been practising the tricks of his trade in this City for some time past, and in a most extensive manner, was yesterday arrested in Broadway, after a long and diligent search. The individual aforesaid is generally known as "Benjamin Greer," but, thinking that there's nothing in a name, he makes use of any cognomen when emergency requires. He made his *début* in this City about four months ago, and on the 18th of October last he swindled Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the well-known jewelers in Broadway, out of $76 worth of their stock, by representing himself to be one of the firm of Peterson & Humphreys, corner of Broadway and White-street, to whose store he directed the goods, when he would pay for them. The goods were sent, Greer received them, and handed the messenger a check for the amount of the bill on the Broadway Bank, signed "Thomas Bancroft." The check was, of course, entirely worthless. His next operation was to defraud Robert Bait, at the corner of Broadway and Warren-street, out of $371 worth of jewelry, by means of false representations and a worthless check. Emboldened by his success, he attempted other frauds on different parties, and nearly all of them proved successful. In the meantime, Officer Keefe, the famous thief-catcher, was set in search of the rascal, and finally, by the aid of a man named Carroll, doing business in Broadway, arrested him, as already mentioned.

The prisoner was taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed him for examination.

Greer is a genteel-looking man, thoroughly educated, and about 26 years of age. He says he was born in Dublin, Ireland. He made to the officer who arrested him a confession of his guilt, and the manner in which he had disposed of the property.

MORE BURGLARS CAPTURED.

One or more burglars are captured by the Police almost every night. The persistency and daring with which these house-breakers commit their depredations is truly wonderful. On Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, a youngster named Edward O'Brien was arrested by Officer Rogers, of the Eighth Ward, while in the act of scaling a fence near the coal-yard No. 479 Broome-street. He was taken to the Station-house, where, on searching him, was found some small articles stolen from the office of the coal-yard. He said they were given him by some boys, who broke into the office and passed the things out to him.

At an early hour yesterday morning, three young men giving their names as John Jones, Wm. Watson, and Chas. Dixon, broke into the store of Van Metre & Relford, No. 348 Greenwich-street, by forcing open the locks of the door, and robbed it of some change and other articles. The parties were observed to leave the store by a citizen who followed them for some distance with the cry of "stop thief." Officers Garthwait and Colfax, of the Ninth Ward, finally gave chase to, and arrested the fugitives, and brought them to the Station-house. In the pocket of one of them was found a key, which was identified as one stolen from the coal office in Broome-street, thus showing that the burglary there was also committed by the prisoners. The whole party were fully committed by Justice FLANDREAU, at Jefferson Market, before whom they were brought.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 58, 17, 237, 238, 90, 190, 170, 171, 178, 191, 188, 267, 268, 275, 217 to 220.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 85, 106, 17, 64, 88, 84, 111, 1161.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 7, 223 to 234, 246, 202, 255, 265, 278, 283, 286, 208, 209, 215, 216, 218, 189, 290, 293, 224, 334, 287½, 288, 239, 241, 248, 249 to 242, 270, 249, 253 to 256, 240, 261, 225, 112.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 243 to 237, 101. *Part II.*—Nos. 227 to 243.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Bosworth and Woodruff.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. Van Buren occupied the whole day in answering the objections raised by the plaintiff. Nothing of interest, however, transpired.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 16.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

The Jury in the case of Mary Anne Lambert, tried a second time for the murder of Oscar Snowden, found a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of this Court. Mr. Charles S. Spencer made a powerful appeal to the Jury in her behalf, and to his arguments the leniency of the verdict may be greatly attributed. His Honor sentenced the prisoner to two years in the State Prison.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL PREMATURELY QUASHED.

Jacob Mitchell was placed on trial yesterday, charged with the murder of Mary Ann McQuade, by beating and kicking her to death. Mr. Henry L. Clinton appeared as his counsel.

The Jury were duly sworn, according to the impressive formula prescribed for capital cases. Those Jurors, who had conscientious scruples respecting capital punishment were excused, and all the preliminaries to a serious and lengthy trial were undergone. Suddenly, Mr. Clinton, who had been conferring with the prisoner stated to the Court that with the consent of the District Attorney, his client would plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The District-Attorney rose and said, that he had considered the evidence to be produced on the trial, and he found that the deceased had been addicted to habits of excessive intemperance, and to the other glaring vices which attend the life of a [illegible]. The charge was that her death had been caused by blows and kicks given by the prisoner. The character of the witnesses to be examined was rather equivocal, and (said the learned gentleman) we had samples of such witnesses in this Court yesterday, at the trial of Mary Anne Lambert. He had thought it, therefore, altogether consistent with his duty to anticipate the probable verdict of the jury by accepting the plea put in by the prisoner.

Mitchell accordingly came forward and formally entered his plea of Guilty of Manslaughter in the Fourth Degree.

Sentence was reserved by the Court till the last day of term.

The District-Attorney then stated that as he had anticipated that this trial would have occupied at least the whole of the day, he had not, now that it was so suddenly terminated, any business to proceed with.

The Court accordingly adjourned till this morning at the usual hour.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 548 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

COOPER'S REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS.—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The wonderfully beautiful pantomime of "Asphodel, or The Magic Pen," and Mr. HUDSON's neat and entertaining Irish drama of the "Knight of Arva," are creating a great *furore* at this favorite and prosperous Theatre. Go to-night and laugh till your sides ache—but go early.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and long life may be had by keeping the blood pure, and the liver, stomach, and the other organs in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary Pills, which act upon the very main-spring of life.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, in Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, by Rev. David Kenedy, of Westminster Church, Mr. ANDREW B. MARTIN to Miss AMANDA M., daughter of Mr. Wm. B. Fash, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 16, by Rev. Allen Steele, WILLIAM H. B. TOWERS to SARAH B. CASTREE, daughter of John Castree, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. A. H. Wright, Mr. EDWARD G. JOHNSTON, of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH HOLT, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. P. S. Chauncey, Rector of the Church of St. James, Mr. JAMES B. SILLIMAN to MARGARETTA V. C., daughter of the late Rev. Alexander H. Crosby, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, HENRY BARROW to MARY E., daughter of the late Thomas W. Jenkins.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. B. O. Cutler, D. D., FREDERICK CLEMENT, Jr., of Fredonia, N. Y., to MARY CATHARINE, daughter of the late Capt. James L. Wilson, of this City.

In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 31, in Christ Church, by Rev. Samuel Cox, Rev. WM. M. CARMICHAEL, D. D., of Allston, to Miss SUSAN ANN, eldest daughter of Dr. Austin Chapman, of Manhasset Valley.

At Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, Dr. A. W. ROGERS to CAROLINE, daughter of Benjamin Hicks.

At Goshen, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. S. C. Thrall, JOHN H. BUTMAN, of New-York, to EMILIA, daughter of W. F. Sharp, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 14, JANE, wife of Gilbert Smith, aged 58 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 200 Madison-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, SUSAN, wife of Edwin West, M. D., of No. 108 6th-av., New-York, in the 28th year of her age.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, JOSEPH COMB, aged 31 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Thomas and E. A. Comb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 3 Congress-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, JOSEPH EVANS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Continental Chapter, No. 18, O. U. A., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Clarkson-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The members of the Order will meet at the Chapter Rooms, No. 237 Bowery, on Friday, at 12 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, WM. O. KENT, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 254 West 22d-st.

In Brooklyn, 1st month, 16th, RICHARD WARE, in the 79th year of his age, formerly of Philadelphia.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Greene-av., second house east from Cumberland-st., on sixth day morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and friends of the family, are particularly invited to attend.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 10, in Flushing-av., STEPHEN E. MATHEWS, aged 5 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Cypress Hills, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 11, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mrs. JOHN RUSSELL, in the 38th year of her age.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, ARCHIBALD MYERS, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 50 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 25 Newins-st.

Orange County papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 16.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	116½	450	Erie Railroad	b3 52¼
4,500	U. S. 6s, '68	116½	100	do.	s10 52½
18,000	Ind. State 5s	81	200	do.	s60 52½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91½	200	do.	52½
1,000	Missouri 6s	82½	200	do.	b10 52½
3,000	California 7s, '70	84½	300	do.	52½
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds.	96	150	do.	b30 52½
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75	89¾	350	do.	b10 52½
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M. B.	93½	410	do.	52½
3,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	68	200	do.	b15 52½
10,000	do.	68	200	do.	b15 52½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	81¾	25	do.	s3 52½
15,000	do.	81½	100	do.	b3 52½
1,500	do.	81½	50	do.	52½
5,000	do.	s30 81½	200	do.	b30 52½
8,000	do.	b60 81½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	87½
2,000	Free'd B. with P.	87	100	do.	86
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	s3 88	25	Panama Railroad	90
26	Bank New-York	116	200	Reading Railroad	88
25	Metropolitan Bank	105	200	do.	b30 88
10	Continental Bank	102¾	712	do.	88
20	do.	103	200	do.	s3 88
5	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	[illegible]	200	do.	b30 87
50	Canton Co.	23¾	200	do.	b30 87
150	Nic. Transit Co.	23	200	do.	88
100	do.	b3 23	470	do.	88¼
100	do.	22¾	100	do.	s3 88¼
400	do.	23	750	do.	b60 88½
250	do.	b60 23	50	Harlem Railroad	16½
200	do.	b60 23	50	Hudson River R. R.	33
100	do.	b60 23	50	do.	37½
100	do.	[illegible]	200	Mich. Central R. R.	90½
100	do.	b30 23	100	do.	b60 91
100	Penn. Coal Co.	96¾	100	do.	b30 91
15	do.	100	100	do.	s6m 90
1300	Cum. Coal Co.	23	48	Clev. C. & Cin. s.d.o.	99
100	do.	b60 23¼	5	do.	97½
200	do.	b60 23¼	25	do.	97¾
100	do.	s60 23	25	do.	97½
60	N. Y. Cen. RR.	91	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30 128
100	do.	s6m 90	200	do.	128
250	do.	b3 91	1050	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73
200	do.	90¾	100	do.	s6m 73½
50	C. & R. I. R. R.	b10 89	100	do.	b30 73½
50	do.	88¾	100	do.	b30 73½
50	do.	88¾	450	do.	b60 73½
50	do.	s 88	5	Sixth Avenue R. R.	80
50	do.	88			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	Erie Railroad	52½
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81¾	50	do.	s15 52½
2,000	Ill. F. Bs. with P.	87	250	do.	s3 52½
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	117½	250	do.	52½
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	b30 23	350	do.	s10 52½
45	do.	22¾	250	do.	52½
50	do.	22¾	100	do.	52½
200	Florence Joint	½	100	do.	b30 52
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 23	100	do.	s3 52
50	do.	22¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	128
75	Mich. Cen. R. R.	90½	450	Reading R. R.	b30 88½
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	87½	300	do.	88½
150	do.	88	200	do.	88½
100	do.	s60 87½	250	do.	b30 88½
10	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73½	200	do.	b30 88¾
200	do.	73½			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The market and money news by the steamer *America* at Halifax, from Liverpool, Jan. 5, is generally unfavorable. Cotton is an eighth of a penny down on the higher qualities, and a sixteenth on other descriptions. About 28,700 bales sold in three business days. Flour and Grain are slightly down. The Funds have fallen to 87¼ ⅌ cent., and the peace negotiations regarded as likely to result in failure or procrastination. The London Money market is quoted as very stringent, and the Bank of England shows a further loss of coin of $650,000. The circulars call American Stocks dull and mostly nominal.

The improvement in the state of feeling in Wall-street continues, and the further effect was seen to-day in an active demand for several of the Road Stocks at the Stock Exchange, and a free offering of Money on demand loan to the Brokers. The leading speculative Stock was Reading, on the report of the business of the past year, published in the morning papers, and the advance from yesterday was 2@2¼ ⅌ cent., closing 88½ ex dividend, cash, and 88¾ buyer's option; equal to 94@94½ before the dividend. This movement gave a firm tone to the general list in the forenoon; and although there was less activity at the Second Board, holders of stocks were not much disposed to yield in prices. The Western Roads, Hudson River and Erie, were higher than on Tuesday, and Illinois Central Bonds firmer. State Stocks are still weak, except Indiana State Fives, the sales of which were made at 81 ⅌ cent. The general market closed dull.

The market for Foreign Exchange for the Collins steamer on Saturday has not yet opened. There is a liberal supply of bills, though concentrated in the hands of the leading Banking-houses who deal with the Cotton ports. The rates on London are 109⅝@109¾. There have been further settlements of credits at 108¼, which may be taken as the general quotation for first-class bills. There is no present probability of a renewed export movement of Coin, and the Banks are accumulating both from the California arrival and the interior. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $128,290; payments, $26,519; regular balance, $2,259,079. The *Ericsson* steamer, from Havre, brings a valuable cargo of French and other Continental Goods. The loss of the Havre packet-ship *St. Denis* falls heavily on the Wall-street underwriters. She was Grain and Flour laden, and the ship and freight money insured here.

The telegraph announces, this afternoon, the decease in Florida of Mr. GEORGE CURTIS, the much esteemed President and founder of the Continental Bank of this City. He had been in weak health for some time previous to resorting to the Southern seaboard, which failed to afford him the expected relief. Mr. CURTIS was the original Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, and few gentlemen in the banking or social circles of New-York enjoyed a higher degree of personal regard, for his amenity of bearing and genial intelligence.

The December earnings of the New-York Central Railroad have been adjusted at Albany, and, like the result of the Erie, show larger by $18,957 than the most sanguine estimates of the Directors. The particulars are:

From passengers	$321,965
Freight	436,250
Mail	6,807
Miscellaneous	4,965
Total	$669,987
December, 1854	485,831
Increase	$184,156

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD—THREE MONTHS.

	1855.	1854.
October	$780,511	$642,420
November	676,281	567,227
December	668,957	482,831
Total	$2,083,150	$1,649,495

The statement of the operations of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for 1855, copied yesterday from a Philadelphia paper, abbreviated, means that the

Road earned in gross, in 1855		$4,331,793
And was operated for		1,727,878
Leaving a profit of		$2,603,915
Interest on Funded Debt	$508,097	
Renewal of Roadway	149,423—	658,510
To Stockholders		$1,940,405
Dividends 12 ⅌ cent.		1,363,244
The remainder		$577,161
And a surplus from 1854 of		59,627
Applied to contingencies		$734,794

The dividends are thus made: 4 ⅌ cent. paid in cash, Aug. 6, 1855; 4 ⅌ cent. in cash, Feb. 1, 1856; 2 ⅌ cent. in shares by conversion of Bonds of 1886, and Bonds of 1870, bought by the Company, and 2 ⅌ cent. in shares to represent permanent new improvement or additional construction and equipment of the Road. The appropriation to contingencies is understood to add $95,575 to the Renewal Fund of the Road; to pay the balance of interest on the unfunded accounts, *pro and con.*, of the Company, and to reduce the gross of these accounts from $1,744,787, as they stood in January, 1855, to about $1,000,000 in January, 1856.

The forthcoming pamphlet report, in detail, will partially show that the Funded Debt of the Concern is now reduced below $7,000,000, against $9,219,000 same time last year, thus—

Total Funded Debt, Jan. 1855		$9,219,000
Reduced by Conversion	$2,144,000	
By Purchase and Conversion	115,000—	2,259,000
Present Funded Debt		$6,960,000

The various loans of the Company are:

	Jan. 1855.	Jan. 1856.
5 per cents 1836—60	$777,000	$752,600
6 per cents 1843—60	1,573,900	1,572,900
6 per cents 1844—60	3,239,000	1,245,000
6 per cents 1849—60		
6 per cents 1846—56	10,000	10,000
6 per cents 1850—70	3,409,600	3,379,600
Total	$9,219,000	$6,960,000

Before the year 1860 there will probably be a further

Direct conversion of	$1,245,000	
Purchase and conversion	460,000—	$1,705,000
Probable debt, Jan., 1860		$5,255,000
Remaining 5 ⅌ cents then to be paid	$652,600	
6 ⅌ cents, 1843-60, to be paid	1,572,800—	$2,225,400
Leaving only of 6 ⅌ cents, 1850-70		$3,029,600

The Funded Debt contracted for ten years will then stand:

Loans.	Jan. 1851.	Jan. 1856.	Close 1860.
1836-60	$878,400	$752,600	Nil.
1843-60	1,870,800	1,572,900	Nil.
1846-56	126,000	10,000	Nil.
1844-60	1,490,000	1,245,000	Nil.
1849-60	2,924,000		
1850-70	3,079,400	3,379,600	3,029,600
Total	$10,078,600	$6,960,000	$3,029,600

From the New-York State Canal Auditor's Report, an abstract of which will be found in our Albany letter, we gather the following facts in regard to the revenues of the Canal Fund the past year, and of the means realized for the Canal Enlargement for the past two years:

Gross Canal Revenues 1855	$2,539,792
Repairs and Superintendence	889,792
Net Revenue	$1,650,000

This sum precisely meets the Constitutional demands on the Canal Fund for $1,300,000 to the interest and principal of the Canal Debt of the State, and $350,000 to the General Debt of the State, but falls short of the $200,000 required to be paid to the support of the State Government, which will have to be provided from other sources. For the current Treasury year, owing to the increase of the Canal Debt for Enlargement, the draft upon the Canal Revenues, for strictly Canal purposes in the support of the interest of the Canal Debt, and toward the liquidation of the principal, is raised to $1,700,000; so that the support of the General Debt will have to be provided from other sources. The two sums thus thrown upon the taxation of the real and personal estate of the Commonwealth will amount to $550,000. The net revenues of the past fiscal year are more than equal, by about $650,000, to the support of the interest of the entire Canal Debt, which, standing

In 1854—$18,781,000, cost	$926,231
In 1855—$20,917,000, cost about	$1,000,000

The Canal Debt paid off since Oct. 1, 1854, amounts to $7,314,000, for which new Stock was issued to the amount of $7,250,000. Additional Stock was also issued to the amount of $500,000, to supply past deficiencies in the Canal Sinking Fund, and $3,500,000 for Canal Enlargement. The Enlargement means provided the past two years, since the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution by the people, are:

In 1854 from new loans	$[illegible]
In 1855 from new loans	2,250,000
In 1856 from new loans	1,250,000
Premiums on new and renewed loans	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A fine list of Bank Stocks will be offered.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Transactions of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to Dec. 31, 1855.

[OFFICIAL.]

The original grant to the State of Illinois, to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, was made by the act of Congress, approved 20th September, 1850. The vacant lands in the alternate Sections, within six miles of the Road, were conveyed, by direct terms, in the grant; and in lieu of such portions of those sections, as had been previously sold, &c., selections were authorized to be made and approved, between six and fifteen miles on each side of the road. The selections are complete, and the lists of all the lands granted, are now in possession of the Company, duly certified in conformity with the law of Congress of 3d August, 1854, "to vest in the several States and Territories, the title in fee of the lands which have been, or may be certified to them."

The State of Illinois, by the act of 10th February, 1851, incorporated the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and conferred upon it the right of way, and all the lands which may be selected along the lines of said road and branches within the State, under the grant made by the Government of the United States, above mentioned.

By the fifth section of the act of the Legislature of Illinois, entitled "An Act, to amend the Act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company," approved Feb. 28, 1854, it is enacted that "In any action at law for any trespass upon any of the lands granted by the State to the said Company, or for any other cause, wherein it may become necessary to prove the interest of said Company, or the Trustees in said land, the certificate of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, or other proper certifying officer, that the lands in question have been selected and confirmed to the State, or said Company, or said Trustees, as the case may be, shall be sufficient and *prima facie* evidence of title in all the Courts of this State, for the maintenance of said actions."

A complete record, describing said tracts of land, has been deposited in the office of the Auditor of the State of Illinois, and also the lists of the lands in each county, have been duly recorded in the office of each county.

By the act of Congress of 20th Sept'mber, 1850, above mentioned, there were granted to aid in the construction of this road			2,595,000
Of which there have been appropriated, to secure the payment of $17,000,000 Construction Bonds	2,000,000		
To secure the payment of the interest on said Bonds	250,000		
To secure the payment of $2,000,000 "Freeland Bonds"	345,000—	2,595,000	
Of the amount appropriated, as above, to secure the payment of $17,000,000 Construction Bonds, issued for the purpose of constructing the road, to wit	2,000,000		
Contracts for sales have been made under stipulations to improve 50 ⅌ cent. of the land in five years, and that a conveyance of the land shall be made upon payment therefor, to the am'nt of	319,500.97		
Leaving on hand		1,680,499.03	
Of the amount appropriated, as above, to secure the payment of the interest on those Construction Bonds, to wit	250,000		
The claims of those entitled to land under preëmption have been allowed, amounting to	106,591.16		
And there have been sold	25,994.44—	132,585.60	
Leaving on hand		117,414.40	
Of the amount appropriated, as above, to secure the payment of $2,000,000 "Free-land Bonds," to wit	345,000		
There have been sold	77,776.56		
Leaving on hand		267,223.44	
Total of lands remaining on hand		2,065,136.87	
The Contracts for Sales above mentioned of 319,500.97 acres of the Lands appropriated to secure the payment of the Construction Bonds were made at an average of $11 73 2-5 per acre, and amounted to	$3,749,301 15		
Interest added at two per cent. per annum	202,306 38		
Total		$4,061,367 53	
Of which the Company hold in notes	$3,894,266 38		
Amount received for advance Interest in Cash	187,089 30		
Total		$4,061,367 53	
The sales of lands appropriated to the creation of an Interest Fund, above mentioned, to wit: To preëmptors 106,591.16 acres for	207,237 46		
To others 25,994.44 acres, at an average of $10 20½ per acre, for	262,458 88		
132,585.60 acres, for	$550,705 29		
Interest added	11,550 88		
Total		$562,256 50	
The Company transferred to Interest Fund, per Report of Jan. 1, 1855	$242,272 28		
The Company have received since, in Cash and to be appropriated to that Fund from preëmption sales	24,065 50		
Cash being on account sales of 25,994.44 Acres	153,808 87		
Notes receivable on hand	141,166 11		
Total		$562,256 50	
Sales of Town Lots, applicable to Interest Fund	$31,540 80		
Interest added	919 85		
Total		$32,461 85	
Of which the Company have received in cash	$10,189 17		
In notes	12,979 68		
Total		$32,461 85	
The sales of the lands as above, to secure the payment of $2,000,000 "Free Land Bonds," to wit: 76,776.56 acres, at an average of $11 54 per acre, for	$896,053 98		
Interest added	96,377 67		
Total		$992,431 65	
Of which, the Company hold in Notes	$969,509 92		
Cash Interest	22,921 73		
Total		$992,431 65	

RECAPITULATION.

LANDS.

NUMBER OF ACRES.

		Sold.	On hand.
Construction Bonds	2,000,000	319,500.97	1,680,499.03
Interest Fund	250,000	132,585.60	117,414.40
Free Land Bonds	345,000	77,776.56	267,223.44
Total	2,595,000	529,863.13	2,065,136.87
Sold			529,863.11
Aggregate of Lands			2,595,000.00

RECEIVED FOR LANDS.

Notes received for Construction Lands		$3,894,265 38
Notes received for Interest Fund Lands		141,166 11
Notes received for Free Lands		969,509 92
Notes received for Town Lots to Interest Fund		12,979 68
Total of Notes		$5,007,190 94
Cash received for Preëmption Land prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and credited in Interest Fund account of that date	$242,272 28	
Cash received for balance of Lands subject to preëmption	24,065 50	
Cash received, advance interest on Construction Lands	187,089 30	
Cash received, advance interest on Free Lands	22,921 73	
Cash received, advance interest and per cent. payment, Interest Fund Lands	153,808 87	
Cash received, advance interest and per cent. payment, Town Lots	10,189 17	
Total of Cash		$591,286 89
Aggregate of Notes and Cash		$5,598,477 83

By the charter of this Company, and the transactions under it, the two millions of acres appropriated to secure the payment of the Construction Bonds were required to be carefully valued and appraised and divided into four classes.

Lists of the first and second classes have been prepared and deposited as required, and the Company restricted from selling any of the lands included in those lists, at less than the minimum valuation therein fixed, to wit:

First-class—50,000 acres	at $20 ⅌ acre.
Second-class—250,000 acres	at $15 ⅌ acre.

Of the first-class	50,000	
There have been sold	7,088.03	
Leaving on hand		42,911.97
Of the second-class	250,000	
There have been sold	84,860.69	
Leaving on hand		165,139.31

The total sales of lands appropriated to secure the Construction Bonds, as above stated, at an average of $11 73 ⅌ acre, was	319,500.97
Deduct sales above at $20 ⅌ acre	7,088.03
Deduct sales above at $15 ⅌ acre	84,860.69—91,948.72
Leaves	227,552.25

Of the third class of valuation which have been sold at an average of $10 20 per acre, exceeding by $8 to per acre, the valuation of $8 per acre fixed on the 1,300,000 acres that constitute that class.

Of the notes on hand, $4,700,000 will mature before the 1st day of January, 1857; but, at the commencement of the land sales, certain contracts were made upon special conditions, under a policy deemed necessary, by which the payment of certain classes of notes may be postponed, somewhat longer on the payment of six per cent. interest.

Hartford Banks, January 1.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circula.
Hartford	$2,194,851	$348,307	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Phoenix	2,155,192	215,000	71,162	149,800
Farm. and Mec.	1,328,756	273,086	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange	861,004	60,088	21,434	[illegible]
City	948,856	31,128	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	1,167,189	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conn. River	494,166	59,391	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford County	600,766	44,858	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile	720,320	96,044	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charter Oak	716,676	136,052	34,811	[illegible]
Total	$11,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Wednesday—*First Board*—$3,000 City 6 R. R. 6s, 88½; [illegible] Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '83, 82; [illegible] Williamsport R. R. 6s, '58; $145 City Warrants, 98¾; [illegible] Penn. R. R. 45¾; 150 New-Creek Coal Co., 1¾; 27 Minehill R. R. 55; [illegible] Read. R. R. 44¼; [illegible] 100 Long Island R. R. 15¾; [illegible] Bank, 1½; 3 Bank of Penn. 112.

Between Boards—$[illegible] City Warrants, 98¾; 100 Long Island R. R. 15¾.

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *America*, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Lieut. de Montmorency, Capt. Robertson, Capt. Roe and servant, Mrs. J. Davies, Miss Davies, Mr. [illegible] lady, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Gray and lady, [illegible] [illegible]

At bark Rebels, *from Sierra Leone*—Rev. J. White and lady, Mrs. Payne and daughter, from Monrovia.

In brig Granada, *from Ciudad Bolivar*—Edward J. W. Poock, John Tornaban.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	7 20	Sun sets	4 57	Moon sets	3 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]	Hell Gate	4 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Hermine, (Brem.) Hashagen, Bremen, E. Pavenstedt & Schumacher; Diadem, Webber, New-Orleans, W. F. Frost; Silas Wright, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Garland, Vanhorn, Bermuda, [illegible].

Brigs Arabella, Day, Aspinwall, [illegible]; [illegible] Trade, (Br.) Elder, St Johns, N. F., J. S. Whitney & Co.; Northern Light, Ricker, Porto-au-Prince, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Elvira, Pierce, St. Kitts, G. L. [illegible]; [illegible] Fish, Hotchkiss, Terragona, Van Brunt & Slaght; Palladium, Avery, Providence, J. H. Havens; Dauntless, [illegible], Barbadoes, Wenberg & Wicks; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Isabella, Franklin, Baracoa, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Ship Naples, (of Bath,) Lovell, Leghorn Oct. [illegible], Gibraltar Nov. 29, with mdse. and 10 passengers to [illegible] Duncan. Dec. 27, lat. 37 06, lon. [illegible], signalized a bark sig. W. N. W., showing a signal, with red and white [illegible].

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans Dec. 27, with mdse. and 5 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Bark Jubia, (of Charleston,) Hendricks, [illegible], Marseilles [illegible], with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pelot.

[illegible] Dec. 23, with [illegible], to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, (of Searsport,) Hutchinson, [illegible], Jacmel Nov. 28, with coffee to master.

Brig Walhondina, Parker, Demarara [illegible], and 17 ds. from Dominick, in ballast to John M. Smith. [illegible] [illegible]

Brig Willie, (of Machias,) [illegible], Jacksonville, [illegible] [illegible] with lumber to master. [illegible]

Schr. Lima, O'Brien, Halifax [illegible] ds., with fish to order.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Cartwright, [illegible] to W. H. Spencer.

Schr. Mary Powell, Crane, Charleston [illegible] ds., with wheat to order.

Schr. G. E. Mann, [illegible], [illegible]

Schr. Exact, Bird, [illegible], [illegible]

Schr. Dean, Pierce, Rhode Island, with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Whitehead, Eaton, Boston [illegible] ds., with merchandise to P. Gillett. [illegible]

Schr. G. M. Smith, Smith, Wilmington, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. S. Washburn, Thrasher, Norfolk for Boston.

Schr. Ellis, Drake, Seaford, Del., with wheat to master.

Propeller Westmoreland, Berry, Portland, with mdse. to J. Elly.

Propeller Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Propeller Westchester, [illegible], Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. W., to W., at sunset.

Sailed.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, for Charleston; ship Palestine, Tinker, London.

Miscellaneous.

The following pilot boats were towed to sea to-day, by steamtug Morning Star: Mary Cockroft, No. 1; David Mitchell, No. 2; J. B. Wainwright, No. 3; W. J. [illegible], No. [illegible]; C. Bens, No. [illegible]; [illegible], No. [illegible]

[illegible]

Disasters.

Capt. Lovell, of ship Naples, from Leghorn, arrived at this port, to-day, 16th, reports: 7th inst., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], fell in with a ship from the ship St. Denis, Capt. Follansbee, from New-York for Havre,) and took from her the mate, Mr. Gardner, and nine seamen, and brought them to this port. The chief mate, Mr. Tufts, makes the following report: The ship sailed from this port on the [illegible] inst. for Havre, and on the 5th inst., took a gale from S. E. which hauled to N. W. and blew a perfect hurricane, during which the ship sprung aleak, and the [illegible] of water, could not get at the pumps to work them, [illegible] the main and mizzen masts to save the ship. [illegible] the ship, when she immediately [illegible] second mate, three cabin passengers, and the [illegible] the crew, remained on board. [illegible] Mr. Tufts also reports that they were [illegible] boats in the boat which had been [illegible] stove in, and it kept five of them [illegible] to keep her free; they had 1 barrel of bread and no water, subsisting during that time; on the 7th inst., were picked up by the ship Naples, Capt. Lovell, from [illegible] New-York, who kindly received us on board. The St. Denis was commanded by Capt. Follansbee, and was bound hence for Havre, with a cargo of grain, flour, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

The following notice of the discovery of a rocky shoal in the Baltic Sea, lying off the north end of Oland, has been received from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London:

"The Swedish Government has given notice, that a rocky shoal, having only 12 feet water over it, has been discovered in the Baltic, lying [illegible] miles from the north end of the Island of Oland.

"The shoal consists of stones, the [illegible] edge; the shallowest part [illegible] its northern edge, from which it extends to the S. S. W. about 4 cables' length, having 4 and 5 fathoms depth, after which the depth gradually increases; but on the N. E., N. W. and S. W. sides the water deepens abruptly, and the lead gives no warning.

"From the shoal, Oland North Light-house bears S. E. W. ½ W. (S. 36 degs. ½ W.) Jungfrun Island westernmost point S. W. ½ W. (S. 53 degs. W.;) Hune Sete W. N. W. ¾ N. (N. 65 degs. W.)"

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 12 degs. W. in 1856.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts: Baltic Sea, No. 2,262; Oland to Norrkoping, No. 2,[illegible]; sheets 2 and 8 of the Coast of Sweden, Nos. 2,361 and 2,[illegible]; Baltic Pilot, page 53.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 14, lat. 37 30, lon. 25 50, bark Clara, for Boston, 30 days out.

Dec. 27, lat. 37 08, lon. 64 15, bark Elizabeth Hall, of and for Salem, from Zanzibar.

Dec. 30, lat. 30 00, lon. 40, brig Elizabeth [illegible], of Thomaston, hence, bound S.

Jan. 1, lat. 33 37, lon. 75, bark Lee, hence for [illegible] Barbadoes.

Jan. 7, no lat., bark Hudson, of and from [illegible] Orleans.

Jan. 13, lat. 38 05, lon. 73 57, ship Pacific, hence for New-Orleans.

Jan. 12, lat. 37 10, lon. 74 10, brig Laura, from Porto Cabello for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Cayenne, Dec. 16, brig W. J. Treat, Park, hence, arr. Dec. 12.

At Demarara, Dec. 23, ship Trophy [illegible]; [illegible] Philadelphia and Barbadoes, disg.; schr. [illegible] and from Washington, N. C., disg.; also, a schr. from Baltimore. The bark Caroline, Hopkins, for [illegible] Dec. 20. The bark Irene, Nobury, for [illegible] Dec. 22. The brig Santa Clara sailed from [illegible] Bird Island Dec. 25, to load guano.

At Sierra Leone, Nov. 25, barks [illegible] hence, to load for Marseilles; [illegible] disg., and would sail for Marseilles soon.

At Isle of Mayo, (Cape de Verde,) Dec. [illegible] barton, (whaler,) of New-Bedford, for Cayenne [illegible] for supplies, [illegible] had been [illegible] out. The bark [illegible] rence of Salem, sailed Dec. [illegible] for [illegible]

At St. Thomas, Dec. 26, ships [illegible] via [illegible] in about 10 days Cumberland [illegible]; Emerline Giddings, Ross, [illegible]; arr. 26th; brigs Sylvanus, of [illegible]; Betsey Ann, Bartlett, disg.; [illegible] rinam for freight; schr. Avalanche, [illegible] Va., arr. 23d, disg.

At Surinam, Dec. 29, bark James Smith, [illegible] Wilmington, N. C., arr. [illegible] for Gloucester, [illegible] ward, do., ldg.; Gabriel, Wells, hence, arr. Dec. [illegible] Amazon, Saunders, from Gloucester, [illegible]